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BENIGNISSIME FOVENTI,

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FASCICULUM,

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GEORGIUS SHAW,

FREDERICUS P. NODDER.

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TO

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NATURALISTS's MISCELLANY

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

GEORGE SHAW,

FREDERICK P. NODDER.

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RAMPHASTOS ERYTHRORHYNCHOS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum maximum, inane, convexum, extrorſum ſerratum: mandibula utraque apice incurva.
Nares pone roſtri baſin.
Lingua pennacea.
Pedes ſcanſorii pleriſque.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 150.

Character Specificus, &c.

RAMPHASTOS nigricans, genis colloque ſubtus albis, faſcia pectoris criſſoque coccineis, uropygio ſulphureo.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 136.

TUCANA cayanenſis gutture albo.

Briſſ. 4. p. 416. 4. t. 31. f. 2.

Licet avibus quæ in hoc genere continentur monſtroſa videatur et quaſi incongrua eſſe roſtri magnitudo, cum tamen leviſſima ſit ſubſtantia, non pondere iis officit, ſed commode ſatis ſuſtinetur. In-

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ſigne præterea eſt in roſtro ſerraturas omnes antrorſum ſitas eſſe, ad retinendum quicquid arripitur minus idoneas. Veſcitur Ramphaſtorum genus vegetabilibus, nec ut falſo opinati ſunt nonnulli, rapax eſt et prædatorium. Species quam deſcribimus columbæ fere æqualis eſt. Naſcitur, ut et aliæ congeneres, in America Auſtrali. Digna porro eſt lingua quæ penitius examinetur ob miram et fere ambiguam pennæ ſimilitudinem. Hujus veram magnitudinem cernere eſt in tabula.

S. N.

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THE

RED-BEAKED TOUCAN.

Generic Character.

Bill exceſſively large, convex, bending towards the tip, light, hollow, ſerrated.
Tongue long, narrow, feathered on the edges.
Feet formed for climbing.

Specific Character, &c.

GREENISH-BLACK TOUCAN, with cheeks and lower part of the neck white, pectoral band and vent crimſon, the upper tail-coverts yellow.

RED-BEAKED TOUCAN.
Lath. Syn. 1. p. 328.

Le TOUCAN a gorge blanche de Cayenne.
Briſſ. orn. 4. p. 416. n 4. pl. 31. f. 2.

The ſeemingly monſtrous and diſproportionate ſize of the beak in the birds of this genus is ſuch as to excite our wonder at ſo incongruous an appearance. We are to conſider, however, that the

ſubſtance of the beak in the Toucans is extremely ſlight, ſo that no inconvenience reſults to the bird from its weight. It is remarkable that the ſerratures of the beak in theſe birds are placed forwards, and are conſequently not particularly calculated for holding any object which the bird may happen to ſeize. It may alſo be obſerved that the Toucans in general feed only on fruits and vegetable ſubſtances, and are not (as has ſometimes been erroneouſly imagined) of a predacious nature. The ſize of the preſent ſpecies is nearly that of a pigeon. Like the reſt of its congeners, it is a native of South America. It ſhould be added that the ſtructure of the tongue in the birds of this genus is ſo extremely curious as to be well worthy of particular attention; ſo exactly reſembling a feather that at firſt ſight it might be regarded as ſuch. It is repreſented on the plate of the ſize of nature.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS.

Character Genericus.

Dentes in maxilla inferiore.
Fiſtula in capite s. fronte.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 107.

Character Specificus, &c.

PHYSETER dorſo impinni gibboſo.

BALÆNA MAJOR, in inferiore tantum maxilla dentata macrocephala bipinnis. Sibb.
Raj. piſc. p. 11. 15.

CETUS DENTATUS.
Muſ. Worm. p. 280.

Animalium cetariorum characteres generales antea in hoc opere denotatos, cum ſcilicet de balæna Myſticeto differebamus, ſupervacaneum foret in hac ſpecie deſcribenda repetere. Maximus eſt Phyſeter Macrocephalus ſui generis; nec pretioſior eſt alter, ex hoc enim proveniunt ſpermaceti et ambarum. Deformior eſt vel ipſo Myſticeto. Caput enorme, ſi cum corpore comparetur. Maxilla ſuperior carens

rens dentibus recipit in cavis, ore clauſo, quos plurimos continet maxilla inferior. Color fuſco-palleſcit, dorſo obſcuriore. Extrahitur ſpermaceti e cellulis oſſeis quæ in capite, recens fere liquidum, ab aere vero concreſcit et coagulatur. Qui ambarum in deliciis habent ægre forſan ſibi perſuadeant nihil aliud eſſe quam fæces animalis morbo laborantis. Sæpius accidit ut tempeſtatibus agantur in littora Europæa, nonnunquam in Britannica, variæ cetorum ſpecies. Hanc ipſam de qua jam loquimur, centum abhinc annis Norfolciæ appulſam memorat doctiſſimus Thomas Brown, quam mire cupidus erat examinandi ſi modo ambarum inveniret, de cujus origine paululum videtur dubitaſſe. Deſtitit autem ab incepto intolerabili foetore repulſus carnis quæ jam aliquot dies in littore jacuerat, nec quod nunc dierum certiſſimum eſt ſuo potuit experimento comprobare. Differit de hac re, ut ſolet, fortiter et nervoſe.

" Quod audacter afferunt Arctici piſcatores, balænas nempe ambarum deglutire, fruſtaque ejus in viſceribus ſæpius reperiri, vetuit me pro certo cognoſcere qui ſe undique effudit nefandus foetor. At ſi verum ſit quod docet Paracelſus, moſchum odoratiſſimum e ſtercore extrahi poſſe, et e ſubſtantiis foediſſime olentibus elici quod naribus ſit jucundiſſimum, confidentur jurarent omnes quibus non eſſet naſus Veſpaſianus, e nulla aptiori materia felicem laboris exitum poſſe expectari."

THE SPERMACETI WHALE.

Generic Character.

Teeth in the lower jaw only.

Fiſtula or reſpiratory pipe ſeated either on the head or the top of the ſnout.

Specific Character, &c.

PHYSETER with gibboſe back without fin.

THE SPERMACETI WHALE.

BLUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

Pennant. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 55.

The general characters of the cetaceous animals having already been given in the preſent work under the article of Balæna Myſticetus, it is unneceſſary to recapitulate them in the deſcription of the preſent ſpecies, which is the largeſt of its genus, and is one of the moſt intereſting of the whole tribe; affording not only the well-known concrete called ſpermaceti, but likewiſe the valuable ſubſtance known by the name of ambergreaſe. This ſpecies is of an appearance ſtill more uncouth than the great

great Northern Whale or Balæna Myſticetus; the head being of an enormous magnitude in proportion to the body. The upper jaw is deſtitute of teeth: in the lower they are very numerous, and are received, when the mouth is cloſed, into correſponding cavities in the upper. The colour of this whale is a pale or whitiſh brown; darkeſt above. The ſubſtance called ſpermaceti is contained in peculiar cavities or bony cells in the head, and when recent is nearly liquid, but ſoon concretes on expoſure to air. Ambergreaſe is (what perhaps few who are admirers of that perfume would eaſily imagine,) nothing more than the excrement of the animal in a diſeaſed ſtate. This ſpecies of whale, like others, is ſometimes caſt by tempeſts on the European coaſts, and has been ſeen on our own. In the laſt century a very large one was ſtranded on the coaſt of Norfolk, which is particularly commemorated by Sir Thomas Brown, who ſeems to have been willing to have diſcovered ambergreaſe in it, but was repelled by the intolerable fætor of the animal, which had lain ſeveral days in a ſtate of putrefaction. Sir Thomas recites the anecdote in his uſual forcible ſtyle, and appears to have been rather in doubt of what is now well aſcertained, viz. that the perfume above mentioned has really the origin before deſcribed.

" In vain it was to rake for ambergrieſe in the panch of this Leviathan, as Greenland diſcoverers, and atteſts of experience dictate, that they ſometimes ſwallow great lumps thereof in the ſea; inſufferable

ſufferable fætor denying that enquiry; and yet if, as Paracelſus encourageth, ordure makes the beſt muſk, and from the moſt fetid ſubſtances may be drawn the moſt odoriferous eſſences, all that had not Veſpaſian's noſe, might boldly ſwear, here was a fit ſubject for ſuch extractions."

SCOLOPENDRA MICROSCOPICA.

Character Genericus.

Pedes numeroſi, totidem utrinque quot corporis ſegmenta.
Antennæ ſetaceæ.
Palpi duo articulati.
Corpus depreſſum.

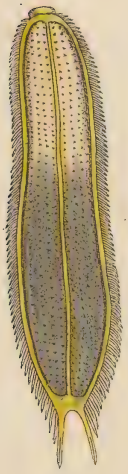
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1062.

Character Specificus.

SCOLOPENDRA PELLUCIDA PUNCTATA, margine laterali, ſtria dorſali, caudaque forficata aureis.

Cum ego paucis abhinc annis in accurata inſectorum plurium aquaticorum examinatione eſſem verſatus, animalculum hoc rariſſimum menſe maio in ſtagno ſubturbido primum detexi. Nunquam antea aut deſcripta aut depicta eſt ſpecies hæc tum aquatica tum omnino microſcopia. Equidem ad rigidam ſcientiæ entomologicæ normam, neſcio annon novum huic genus inſtituiſſe ſatius fuiſſet, quam ad ſcolopendras referre: quibus tamen ut annumeretur animalculum hoc noſtrum magis placet, non modo ob magnam

magnam affinitatem, ſed quod in inſecto adeo minuto ut quinquageſimam unciæ partem paulo excedat, characterum diſcrimina vix ac ne vix poſſunt accurate inveſtigari. Magnitudinem naturalem plus centies auctam repræſentat tabula. Lentius incedit ſcolopendra microſcopica, membris tamen utitur prompte ſatis, et ſine impedimento.



THE

MICROSCOPIC SCOLOPENDRA.

Generic Character.

Feet numerous; equal in number on each ſide to the ſegments of the body.
Antennæ ſetaceous.
Palpi two, jointed.
Body depreſſed.

Specific Character.

PELLUCID DOTTED SCOLOPENDRA, with lateral margin, dorſal ſtripe, and forked tail gold-coloured.

On examining a great variety of aquatic inſects a few years ago, I firſt diſcovered this very curious animalcule in the water of a ſoft pond in the month of May. It has never before been either deſcribed or figured, and is here repreſented very highly magnified; being entirely a microſcopic ſpecies as well as an aquatic one. It might perhaps, ſtrictly ſpeaking, rather conſtitute a new genus than be referred to that of Scolopendra; but as this is a matter which

which in an animalcule of ſcarce more than the fiftieth part of an inch in length can never be inveſtigated with ſufficient certainty, it is perhaps moſt adviſable to place it under the genus Scolopendra, to which its appearance proves it ſo very nearly allied. The figure repreſents it magnified more than an hundred times in length. Its motions are rather ſlow, but accompanied with great freedom.

PSITTACUS FUNEREUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum aduncum: mandibula ſuperiore mobili; cera inſtructa.
Nares in roſtri baſi.
Lingua carnoſa, obtuſa, integra.
Pedes ſcanſorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 139.

Character Specificus.

PSITTACUS BRACHYURUS NIGER, cauda medio melina nigro irrorata.

In eo præcipue differre videtur hæc avis a pſittaco magnifico ſive illo Bankſii nomine inſignito, quod media cauda non ſit coccinea nigro faſciata, ſed melina, punctulis parvulis nigris creberrime irrorata. Superat quoque magnitudine pſittacum Bankſii, nec, re bene perpenſa, reſtat dubium quin ſpecies ſit vere diſtincta. Nunquam antehac phyſicis Europæis innotuit; attulerunt nempe eum ad nos cum aliis nonnullis prius incognitis naves ab Auſtralia nuperrime reverſæ.

THE

FUNEREAL COCKATOO.

Generic Character.

Bill hooked. Upper mandible moveable.
Noſtrils round, placed in the baſe of the bill.
Tongue fleſhy, broad, blunt at the end.
Legs ſhort. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

Specific Character.

EVEN-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO, with the middle of the tail ſtraw-coloured, freckled with black.

The general appearance of this bird is ſo very ſimilar to that of the magnificent or Bankſian Cockatoo, that the chief circumſtance in which it differs is the colour of the middle part of the tail; which inſtead of being red barred with black, as in that bird, is of a dull ſtraw-colour, thickly ſprinkled with ſmall ſpecks of black. The ſize of the bird is alſo ſuperior to that of the Bankſian, and upon the whole there can be no doubt of its conſtituting a diſtinct ſpecies. It is perfectly new, having been imported with other recently diſcovered birds in the laſt veſſels from New Holland.

London, Published Sept.ber 1st 1791 by T. P. Nodder & Co. N.o 8 Brewer Street.

ACARUS LEPIDOPTERORUM.

Character Genericus.

Pedes octo.
Oculi duo ad latera capitis.
Tentacula duo articulata, pediformia.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1022.

Character Specificus.

ACARUS ovatus ſubferrugineus, antice acuminatus, abdomine femoribuſque ſetis ſparſis incraſſatis, tarſis adactylis longiſſimis ſetaceis.

Inſectum, nunquam fortaſſe antea deſcriptum, quodque microſcopio auctum, depingitur, detectum eſt cum multis ejuſmodi parti inferiori alarum phalænæ arcte adeo adhærentibus, ut puncta potius ipſius alæ quam aliquid ab ea diſtinctum putares; nec niſi attento oculo propius adducto patebat ea acaros eſſe. Ope microſcopii facto examine, comperi ſpeciem non antea viſam, quaque dubito an totum genus contineat mirabiliorem. Magnitudine vix acarum ſironem ſeu vulgarem ſuperat. Corpus ovatum, depreſſum, parte antica acuminatum. Crura gracil-

gracillima; primo et ſecundo articulo ſetis craſſis obſito, quæ gradatim dilatantur verſus extremitates, auctæque admodum microſcopio per totam longitudinem ſerratæ videntur more ariſtarum hordeacearum. Cæteri articuli ſetis longiſſimis acuminatis veſtiuntur; ultimi autem ſeu tarſi non muniuntur uncis ungulis, quod pleriſque acaris commune eſt, ſed in tres longiſſimos, rectos et acutos pilos deſinunt, ut in tabula exprimitur. Corpus aſpergitur variis pilis craſſis, quales ſunt ii in articulis crurum primoribus. Palpi, ſeu partes cheliformes juxta caput craſſiſſimæ et validæ terminantur ſingulæ ungue longo, curvo, acuto, et ſetigero. Crura anteriora cæteris longiora. Mire comparatum eſt a natura hoc inſectum ad vivendum ſub alis Lepidopterorum; longa enim et gracilia crura facile inter alarum ſquamas inſinuantur, efficiuntque ſetæ ſerratæ ut arctius adhærere poſſit, et a caſu ſit ſecurius, cum alis celerrime vibratis volet phalæna. Militat phalæna ſuper quam inventus eſt acarus inter illas quas Linnæus *ruſticas* vocavit; videtur tamen eſſe inter ſpecies ab illo non deſcriptas. Magnitudinis eſt modicæ, alis ſuperioribus e cinereo albentibus, inferioribus lacteis, fuſco marginatis.

THE

LEPIDOPTERINE MITE.

Generic Character.

Eight *Legs*.
Two *Eyes*, ſituated on the ſides of the head.
Two *Tentacula*, jointed, and ſhaped like feet.

Specific Character.

OVATE SHARP-FRONTED SUBFERRUGINOUS ACARUS, with incraſſated briſtles on the body and thighs, and extremely long ſetiform feet.

This very remarkable inſect, which has probably never before been deſcribed, and of which a microſcopical figure is here given, was diſcovered, together with ſeveral others of the ſame ſpecies on the lower ſurface of the wings of a moth. They were affixed ſo cloſely as to appear rather like natural ſpecks than extraneous objects, and it was not without a near and attentive ſurvey that they were diſcovered to be acari. Their colour was a reddiſh brown

brown and their ſurface ſomewhat lucid. On examination by the microſcope, I found that the ſpecies was different from any I had before examined. It is perhaps one of the moſt curious of the whole genus. In ſize it ſcarce exceeds the acarus ſiro or common mite. The body is oval, depreſſed, and acuminated forwards. The legs are remarkably ſlender, and are beſet on the firſt and ſecond joints with ſtrong briſtles, gradually thickening towards their extremities, and which, when very much magnified, appear ſerrated throughout their whole length in the manner of the awns of barley, while the remaining joints are furniſhed with very long ſharp-pointed ones; and the tarſi or ultimate joints, inſtead of being terminated by hooked claws, as in moſt other ſpecies, run out into three very long, ſtrait, and ſharp briſtles, as repreſented in the figure. On the body are placed ſeveral briſtles of the ſame form with thoſe on the upper joints of the legs. The palpi or cheliform parts near the head are very thick and ſtrong, each being terminated by a ſharp, long, incurved claw or proceſs, accompanied by ſeveral briſtles. The fore legs exceed the others in length. This inſect ſeems admirably calculated for its peculiar habitat on the wings of lepidopterous inſects; its long and ſlender legs readily inſinuating themſelves amongſt the ſcales of the wings, and the ſerrated briſtles undoubtedly contributing to its cloſer adheſion, and ſecuring it from being ſhaken off the wing during the inſect's flight. The moth on which this curious acarus was diſcovered is amongſt the phalænæ ruſticæ of Linnæus,

næus, but is probably not a Linnæan ſpecies. It is of a middling ſize, with the upper wings of a cinereous whitiſh colour, and the lower ones milk white, bordered with brown.

SERPULA PERFORATA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Terebella.

Teſta univalvis, tubuloſa, adhærens, (ſæpe iſthmis integris paſſim intercepta.)

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1264.

Character Specificus, &c.

SERPULA teſta tereti recta, extremitate radiata; diſco poris cylindricis.

Lin. Syſt Nat. p. 1267.

Liſt. conch. t. 548. f. 3.
Rumpf. muſ. t. 41. f. 7.
Gnalt. teſt. t. 10. f. M.
Mort. conch. 1. t. 1. f. 7.

Teſtam mire conformatam repræſentavimus, Serpulæ perforatæ nomine diſtinctam. Cum neſciatur quodnam eam animal incolat, difficile ideo eſt dicere cui uſui inſerviant foramina plurima in ſumma ſeu convexa parte ſita, quam cingit et aliorum tubulatorum circulus. Oceanum incolit Indicum Serpula

perforata, eadem plerumque magnitudine, quam oſtendit tabula. Color eburneo-candidus in nonnullis ſpeciminibus levem quandam habet rubedinis miſturam.

London, Published Sep.r 1st 1793, by F.D. Nodder & Co.s No.s Bower Street.

THE

PERFORATED SERPULA.

Generic Character.

Animal reſembling a Terebella.

Shell univalve, tubular, adhering commonly to other ſubſtances, (in many ſpecies intercepted internally by diſſepiments at uncertain diſtances.)

Specific Character, &c.

STRAIT CYLINDRIC SERPULA, with radiated extremity: the diſk perforated by cylindric pores.

L'ARROSOIR ou le Pinceau de mer.

Argenv. t. 3. fig. G.
Knorr. 4. t. 28. & 6. t. 40.

THE WATER-POT SERPULA.

The very ſingular ſtructure and appearance of the preſent ſhell juſtly rank it amongſt the more curious productions of nature. The inhabiting animal is unknown, and we are conſequently unacquainted with

with the particular uſe of the numerous foramina on the convex ſurface of the upper part, as well as of the circle of tubular ones which ſurround it. It is a native of the Indian ocean, and is generally of the ſize repreſented on the plate. Its colour is an ivory white, with a ſlight tinge of reddiſh in ſome individuals.

MOTACILLA TROCHILUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum ſubulatum, rectum: mandibulis ſubæqualibus.

Nares ovatæ.

Lingua lacero-emarginata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 328.

Character Specificus, &c.

MOTACILLA cinereo-virens, alis ſubtus tectricibus flaveſcentibus, ſuperciliis luteis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 338.

ASILUS.

Briſſ. 3. p. 479. 45.
Raii. ſyn. p. 80. A. 10.
Will. orn. p. 164.

REGULUS non criſtatus.

Aldr. orn. p. 653.

Quod inter ſalices ut plurimum verſetur Motacilla Trochilus, ea de cauſa a quibuſdam Anglice nominata eſt *Willow-Wren.* Moribus modoque vivendi regulos communes et aureo-criſtatos imitatur. Colore interdum variat: nonnulla ſcilicet ſpecimina longe nitidius flavent.

London. Published Oct.1st 1794. by Fred. Nodder & Co.ª No.15 Brewer Street.

THE

YELLOW WREN.

Generic Character.

Bill ſubulate (or awl-ſhaped); ſtrait: the mandibles nearly equal.

Noſtrils nearly oval.

Tongue jagged, or lacerated towards the tip.

Specific Character, &c.

ASH-GREEN MOTACILLA, with the wings beneath the coverts yellowiſh, and a ſtreak of yellow over each eye.

YELLOW WARBLER.

Lath. ſyn. 2. p. 512.

THE GREEN WREN, YELLOW WREN, OR WILLOW WREN.

The Motacilla Trochilus or Yellow-Wren, is moſtly ſeen on willows, from which circumſtance it has been ſometimes called the willow-wren. In its manners and way of life it reſembles the common and gold-creſted wrens. It is ſubject to vary in point of colour, the yellow in ſome ſpecimens being far brighter than in others.

LEPAS ANATIFERA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Triton.
Teſta multivalvis, inæquivalvis, baſi affixa.
Lin. Syſt Nat. p. 1107.

Character Specificus, &c.

LEPAS teſta compreſſa quinquevalvi lævi, inteſtino inſidente.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1109.

CONCHA ANATIFERA.
Aldr. orn. c. 20.

TELLINA PEDATA.
Bonann. recr. 2. f. 2.

CONCHA PEDATA.
Imper. hiſt. nat. 904.

Inter errores antiquos qui hiſtoriam naturalem plurimi obſcurabant, paſſim credi ſolitum eſt anſerem *Bernacle* vulgo dictum, non ut aliæ aves ab ovo, ſed

ſed a conchylio, in tabula annexa depicto, originem ducere. Huic errori, ingenti certe et manifeſto, aſſenſerunt varii auctores, quos ab anili credulitate prorſus immunes credere par eſſet. Putabant ſane phyſici, illis temporibus, animal hanc teſtam incolens, avis ſupra memoratæ pullum eſſe implumem; elapſoque aliquo tempore, poſtquam plumis veſtitus fuerit, e teſta ſe liberaſſe, et in aquam ſubjacentem decidiſſe. Numeroſa brachia ſeu tentacula velut plumoſa et fimbriata, ordine ſemicirculari caput animalis cingentia, ſolum videntur fuiſſe fundamentum cui tam prava opinio et ridenda fabula poſſent inniti. Inter alios qui de concha hac anſerifera ſcripſerunt, ſuam ita ſententiam profert Gerardus noſtras, herbarii Anglicani auctor notiſſimus.

" Quod autem propriis oculis vidimus, et propriis manibus tetigimus, id dicere pergimus. Eſt in Lancaſtria inſula quædam parva cui nomen *The Pile of Fowlders*; circa quam navium exeſarum et naufragarum fruſtula diffracta inveniuntur, ſimul cum truncis et ramis arborum antiquarum ibidem jactatarum. Supra hæc fruſtula ſpuma quædam poteſt videri, quæ gradatim in formam teſtarum muſculos referentium accreſcit: hæ tamen teſtæ ſunt magis quam muſculi acuminatæ, et coloris albeſcentis. Intra teſtam invenitur ſubſtantia ſerico fimbriato et albido non abſimilis, fibris inter ſe intertextis et complicatis. Hujus ſubſtantiæ pars una mediæ teſtæ innititur, velut corpus oſtreæ ſeu mytili; pars autem reliqua ventri ſeu gibbæ parti maſſæ rudis et imperfectæ affixa eſt, quæ progreſſu temporis

poris in formam avis effingitur. Cum plenam avis formam adepta fit, tunc concha hiat, primoque conſpicitur fimbria quaſi ſerica quam ſupra memoravimus: paulo poſt crura aviculæ dependentia cernuntur, quæ, mole ſenſim aucta, concham paulatim aperit, donec pleno corpore egreſſa, a roſtro ſolo pendeat; elapſoque parvo tempore cum ad integram maturitatem jam pervenerit, in mare decidit, plumaſque nacta, ad magnitudinem anate majorem, anſere minorem creſcit; roſtro pedibuſque nigris, plumiſque nigro alboque, more Picæ vulgaris noſtratis, maculatis. Hanc avem Lancaſtriæ incolæ anſerem arboreum conſtanter appellant. Inſula prædicta, nec non alia loca vicina adeo his avibus ſcatent, ut tribus denariis monetæ Anglicanæ una ex optimis facile ematur. Si qui ſint qui de hac re adhuc dubitant, ad me, ſi placet, veniant, et teſtimonio hominum digniſſimorum illis ſatisfaciam."

Corpus Lepadis ad ovalem accedit formam, animali quod nomine Tritonis deſcribit Linnæus, ſimillimum. Triton iſte in foraminibus rupium habitat: Lepas igitur velut Triton concham incolens cenſenda eſt. Os Lepadis e proboſcide incurva, longa conſtat; duodecim plumoſis ſeu fimbriatis tentaculis vel brachiis cincta, quæ, ut ſupra dictum eſt, ab orificio teſtæ dependent. Cauda hujus animalis cum tubulo teſtæ congungitur, et hoc modo affigitur ſubſtantiæ cui adhæret; ſeu potius pars iſta tubulata eſt pars ipſius animalis; nam pro arbitrio, ut videtur, contrahi poteſt. Hæc Lepadis ſpecies fere in omnibus maris Mediterranei littoribus, in noſtris

noſtris etiam eſt frequentiſſima, imis navibus, nec non aliis rebus adhærens. Interdum unica tantum, interdum plures coacervatæ reperiuntur. Hujus generis aliæ variæ extant ſpecies, quarum aliæ Britanniæ indigenæ ſunt, aliæ tranſmarinæ.

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THE

DUCK BARNACLE.

Generic Character.

Animal reſembling a Triton.
Shell conſiſting of ſeveral unequal valves; affixed by its baſe.

Specific Character, &c.

PEDUNCULATED BARNACLE, with compreſſed ſhell conſiſting of five valves.

The ANATIFEROUS LEPAS, or DUCK-BEARING BARNACLE.

The COMMON DUCK-BEARING BARNACLE.

Ellis. Ph. Tranſ.

Amongſt the numerous errors with which natural hiſtory was formerly incumbered, there prevailed an idea that the bird called the Bernacle-Gooſe was not produced like other birds from an egg, but that it derived

derived its origin from the ſhell repreſented in the annexed plate. This error, groſs and abſurd as it was, ſeems to have met with credit from authors who ſhould have viewed objects of this nature with other eyes than thoſe of the vulgar. It was ſuppoſed by theſe philoſophers that the inhabitant of this ſhell was an immature bird, or young of the above-mentioned gooſe, which, after having attained its plumage, liberated itſelf from the confinement of its ſhell, and dropped into the water below. The numerous arms or tentacula of the inhabiting animal, which are diſpoſed in a ſemicircular form, and are of a feathery appearance, ſeem to have been all that could reaſonably be alledged in favor of this extraordinary hypotheſis. Amongſt others who have mentioned this ſuppoſed gooſe-bearing ſhell, is Gerard, the author of the well-known herbal. His account runs thus.

" But what our eyes have ſeene, and hands have touched we ſhall declare. There is a ſmall iſland in Lancaſhire called the Pile of Fowlders, wherein are found the broken pieces of old and bruiſed ſhips, ſome whereof have been caſt thither by ſhipwrake, and alſo the trunks and bodies, with the branches of old and rotten trees, caſt up there likewiſe; whereon is found a certain ſpume or froth that in time breedeth unto certaine ſhells, in ſhape like thoſe of the muſkle, but ſharper pointed, and of a whitiſh colour; wherein is contained a thing in form like a lace of ſilk finely woven as it were together, of a whitiſh colour; one end whereof is faſtened

faſtened unto the inſide of the ſhell, even as the fiſh of oiſters and muſkles are; the other end is made faſt unto the belly of a rude maſſe or lumpe, which in time commeth unto the ſhape and form of a bird: when it is perfectly formed, the ſhell gapeth open, and the firſt thing that appeareth is the foreſaid lace or ſtring; next come the legs of the bird, hanging out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the ſhell by degrees, till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill: in a ſhort ſpace after it commeth to full maturitie and falleth into the ſea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to fowle bigger than a mallard and leſſer than a gooſe, having blacke legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, ſpotted in ſuch manner as is our Mag-Pie, called in ſome places a Pie-Annet, which the people of Lancaſhire call by no other name than a tree gooſe: which place aforeſaid, and all thoſe parts adjoining, do ſo much abound therewith, that one of the beſt is bought for three pence. For the truth hereof if any do doubt, may it pleaſe them to repaire unto me, and I ſhall ſatisfie them by the teſtimonie of good witneſſes."

The body of the Lepas is of a form approaching to that of an oval, and extremely reſembles the animal called by Linnæus a Triton, which is an inhabitant of the cavities of rocks. The Lepas may therefore be conſidered as a Triton inhabiting a ſhell. The mouth conſiſts of a long proboſcis, or bent tube, and is ſurrounded by twelve long, feathery tentacula, which, as before obſerved, hang out of the

the mouth of the ſhell. The tail of the animal has a communication with the tubular part by which it is affixed to the ſubſtance on which it adheres; or rather the tubular part may be ſaid to conſtitute a part of the animal, ſince it has a contractile power at the pleaſure of the creature. This ſpecies of Lepas is common on moſt of the coaſts of the Mediterranean, and is frequently found on our own. It adheres to the bottoms of ſhips, and other ſubſtances, and is ſometimes found ſingle, and ſometimes in cluſters or groupes.

CORALLINA TUNA.

Character Genericus.

Animal? creſcens habitu plantæ.
Stirps fixa. Rami articulati, ramuloſi.

Character Specificus, &c.

CORALLINA trichotoma articulata, articulis compreſſis planis ſubrotundis.
Soland. et. Ellis. corall. p. 111. t. 20. f. e.

OPUNTIA MARINA.
Park. theat. p. 1294. fig. 12.
Mars. hiſt. mar. p. 65. t. 7. f. 31.

Evenit in nonnullis Corallinis ut geniculi, longe admodum progreſſi, totius lithophyti menſuræ male reſpondere videantur. Inter has eſt ea quæ Corallina Opuntia nominatur, quod ſcilicet creſcat formeturque modo non longe a ſimili Cacto Opuntiæ Linnæi. Speciem autem quam depinximus diſtinguunt geniculi inſigniter lati ſubrotundi, fere complanati,

planati, ſingulo ramulo plerumque in tres minores diviſo. Corallina hæc raro paucis unciis longior, videturque prodire a radice ſeu faſciculo fibrarum more vegetabili. Profert eam mare Mediterraneum.

TUNA CORALLINE.

Generic Character.

Animal? growing in the form of a plant.
Stem fixed. Branches jointed and ſubdivided.

Specific Character, &c.

CORALLINE with trichotomous branches, and ſmooth, compreſſed, roundiſh joints.

ROUND-LEAVED CORALLINE.

ROUND-LEAVED OISTER-WEED.
Ger. Herb. p. 1567.

TUNA CORALLINE.
Soland. et Ellis. Zooph. p. 111.

Some ſpecies of Coralline are remarkable for the very great ſize of their jointed proceſſes in proportion to the whole. Amongſt theſe ſpecies is that called Corallina Opuntia, from ſome ſimilarity between its mode of growth and habit to that of the Cactus Opuntia of Linnæus. The ſpecies here figured is however ſtill more remarkable for the diſpro-

diſproportioned ſize of its geniculations, which are of a roundiſh ſhape, nearly flat, and grow in ſuch a manner that each branch is commonly divided into three ſmaller ones. This coralline ſeldom exceeds a very few inches in height, and ſeems to proceed from a root or collection of filaments exactly in the manner of a vegetable. It is a native of the Mediterranean.

MOTACILLA PHOENICURUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum ſubulatum, rectum: mandibulis ſubæqualibus.
Nares obovatæ.
Lingua lacero-emarginata.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 328.

Character Specificus, &c.

MOTACILLA gula nigra, abdomine caudaque rufis, capite dorſoque canis.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 335.

RUTICILLA.
Geſn. av. 729.
Raii. ſyn. p. 78. A. 5.
Will. p. 159. t. 39.

Ver noſtrum et æſtatem amans formoſa hæc avicula non brumam expectat, ſed terras petit alio ſole calentes. Indole eſſe creditur cauta admodum et meticuloſa, fidemque hominum adeo ſuſpectam habere, ut ſimul atque non ſatis celari viderit, nidum ſtatim deſerat femina, præcipue ſi quis ova vel leviſſime tetigerit. Rem tamen ſe non ita ſemper ha-

bere certiſſimum eſt; probe enim memini egomet exemplum prorſus contrarium; cum ſcilicet pullos imperturbatæ ſatis et tranquillæ aluerunt aves, licet in caſula hortenſi nidificaſſent ubi plurima erat huc illuc concurſantium frequentia, ipſaque ova abſente femina, plus ſemel manu fuiſſent contrectata.

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THE

REDSTART.

Generic Character.

Bill ſubulate, ſtrait; mandibles nearly equal.
Noſtrils nearly oval.
Tongue jagged, or lacerated towards the tip.

Specific Character, &c.

MOTACILLA, with black thaoat, white front, rufous tail and abdomen, lead-coloured head and back.

THE REDSTART.

LE ROSSIGNOL DE MURAILLE.

Briſſ. orn. 3. p. 403. No. 15.
Buf. oiſ. 5. p. 170. pl. 6. f. 2.
Pl. enl. 351. f. 1. 2.

This elegant bird, tho' common in England during the ſpring and ſummer, is of a migratory nature, and leaves the iſland before the commencement of the winter ſeaſon. The Redſtart is generally ſuppoſed to be of a peculiarly ſhy and unſocial diſpoſition, and it has been ſaid that the ſlighteſt obſervation or intruſion, eſpecially if the eggs are

merely touched, will cauſe the female to forſake the neſt. I recollect, however, one inſtance of an entirely different nature; in which a redſtart's neſt was built in a ſmall ſummer-houſe immediately adjoining to a dwelling-houſe, and where many of the family frequently came during the greater part of the day: yet the birds continued their operations without any apparent embarraſſment, and reared their offspring with perfect compoſure. I might alſo add that the eggs were more than once examined and diſplaced during the abſence of the female.

CYPRÆA PARDALIS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Teſta univalvis, involuta, ſubovata, obtuſa, lævis.

Apertura utrinque effuſa, linearis, utrinque dentata, longitudinalis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1172.

Character Specificus, &c.

CYPRÆA FERRUGINEA, fuſco guttata, linea dorſi teſtacea, ſubtus alba.

CYPRÆA teſta ovata, poſtice obtuſa, antice rotundata, linea longitudinali teſtacea.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1176.

PORCELLANA GUTTATA.

Rumph. muſ. t. 38. f. A.

CYPRÆA TIGRIS.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1176.

CYPRÆA TIGRIS.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3408.

Licet conchæ pretium augeat raritas, hac tamen ægre reperies pulchriorem quæ fere abundat in muſeorum ſcriniis. Variat color, qui plus minus vividus,

dus, et incertus admodum eſt macularum numerus; ad ſpeciei vero diſtinctionem notæ ſunt ſatis characteriſticæ. Nomen *Cypræa* huic generi datum eſt, quod antiquitus vocatum ſit *concha Veneris*, quem titulum tranſtulerunt hodierni phyſici ad aliam penitus diverſam, bivalvem nempe, quæ *Venus Dione* Linnæi, quamque in hoc opere jam deſcripſimus. Concham de qua jam tractamus, inſigniverunt antiqui ſcriptores nomine *conchæ Veneris*, quod graviter indignata Venus inſtructam inimiciſſime a Periandro navem contra Cnidi incolas, his ipſis conchis mandaſſe fertur ut adhærentes navi morarentur curſum. Notandum porro eſt epidermide carere, ut plurimum, teſtas quas continet hoc genus, et ab ipſa natura eximium nitorem ducere, qui aliis plurimis non niſi labore artificis comparatur.

THE

LEOPARD COWRY.

Generic Character.

Animal reſembling a Limax.
Shell univalve, involute, obtuſe, ovate.
Aperture linear, longitudinal, toothed on both ſides.

Specific Character, &c.

FERRUGINOUS CYPRÆA, ſpotted with deep-brown, with a yellowiſh dorſal line; white beneath.

THE COMMON SPOTTED COWRY.

THE TIGER OR LEOPARD COWRY.

Common as is this ſhell in every collection, and for that very reaſon conſidered as of little value, there ſcarcely exiſts a more beautiful ſpecies. It varies much in intenſity of colour, as well as in the number of the ſpots with which it is ſo elegantly adorned, but the characteriſtic marks of the ſpecies are always readily aſcertained. The name *Cypræa* is given

given to this genus in compliance with its ancient title of *Concha Veneris* or *Venus's Shell*; which in modern conchyliology belongs to a bivalve ſhell which has already made its appearance in the preſent work, viz. the *Venus Dione* of Linnæus. The name *Concha Veneris* applied to the preſent ſhell by the ancient writers originated from its ſuppoſed efficacy in expediting the commands of the goddeſs Venus, who, diſpleaſed at a voyage undertaken by order of the tyrant Periander againſt the natives of Gnidos, is ſaid to have made uſe of this ſhell to ſtop the progreſs of the veſſel. I ſhould obſerve that the Cyprææ in general are unfurniſhed with any epidermis or exterior cuticle, and are found naturally adorned with that beautiful poliſh which is given to many other ſhells by artificial means.

MADREPORA RAMEA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Meduſa.
Corallium cavitatibus lamelloſo-ſtellatis.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1272.

Character Specificus, &c.

MADREPORA ſubpinnata ferruginea, ramis cylindraceis truncatis, apice ſtellatis.

MADREPORA fruticuloſa ferruginea, ramulis obliquis ſubpinnatis adſcendentibus cylindraceis ſtella terminatis.
Soland. et Ellis. Zooph. p. 155. t. 38.

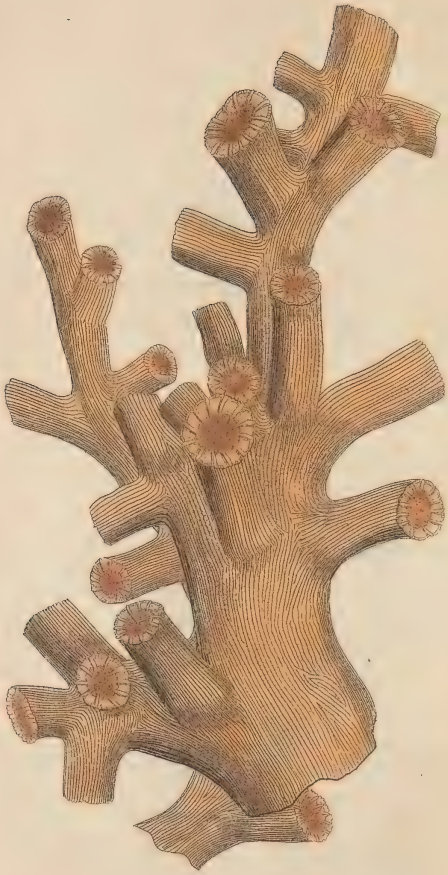
MADREPORA cauleſcens pinnata undulato-ſtriata, ſtellis terminalibus.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1280.

MADREPORA maxima ramoſa.
Tourn. inſt. t. 340.

CORALLIUM maximum truncatum.
Beſl. muſ. t. 26.

Coralliorum omnium longe numeroſiſſimum eſt genus *Madrepora,* ſpecieſque inter ſe invicem longiſſime diſtant. Nonnullis forma eſt ſphærica ſeu

fere ſphærica, ſuperficie ſignis rotundis et quaſi ſtellatis denſe gemmata. Undulantur aliæ ſulcis gyrantibus et labyrinthi more flexuoſis. Quibuſdam facies eſt plana et expanſa, radiata tamen ſtellis, vel ſinuoſe ſtriata ad inſtar Madreporarum globoſarum. Sunt denique nonnullæ rameæ, ſitu vero numeroque ramorum longe diverſæ. E maximis hujuſmodi eſt quæ in tabula depingitur, alta ſæpe duos pedes; frequentius tamen minor. Color generalis eſt ferrugineo-pallidus, ſeu cinnameus. Singulus ramulus quaſi truncatus ſeu diffractus videtur, et in uniuſcujuſque apice cavitas eſt ſtellata, quæ, recente adhuc corallio, ſedes erat incolæ animalis, Meduſam quodammodo referentis. Externa Madreporæ rameæ ſuperficies paululum eſt ſcabra, totaque ſtriis longitudinalibus ſulcatur. In India Orientali naſcitur.



CINNAMON MADREPORE.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Meduſa.

Coral marked with lamellar ſtar-ſhaped impreſſions or cavities.

Specific Character, &c.

GREAT FERRUGINOUS BRANCHED MADREPORE, with ſtriated cylindric ſubpinnated branches, terminating abruptly and marked at the top by a ſtar-ſhaped cavity.

CINNAMON MADREPORE.

CINNAMON or MAY-BLOSSOM CORAL.

The genus Madrepora is by far the moſt numerous of all the Corals, and the ſpecies differ moſt widely from each other in their habit or general appearance. Some are of globular, or nearly globular forms, with the ſurface thickly beſet with round radiated or ſtar-ſhaped impreſſions: others are undulated with ſerpentine channels in the manner of a labyrinth: ſome are of a flat expanded form, and decorated

decorated either with ſtarry impreſſions, or with undulations in the manner of the globular ones: others again are of a ramified figure, and vary greatly in the diſpoſition and form of the branches of which they conſiſt. Amongſt the branched Madrepores the ſpecies here figured is one of the largeſt, and is often ſeen of the height of nearly two feet. The generality of ſpecimens are however much leſs. Its general colour is a very pale ferruginous, or cinnamon-colour. Each of the branches terminates in an abrupt manner, as if broken, or cut off, and is marked at the top with a ſtar-ſhaped impreſſion, in each of which, in the recent coral, reſided an animal ſomewhat allied to a Meduſa. The external ſurface of this coral is roughiſh, and marked throughout its whole length with fine longitudinal ſtriæ or furrows. It is a native of the Eaſt Indies.

CHARADRIUS HIMANTOPUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum teretiuſculum, obtuſum.
Nares lineares.
Pedes curſorii, tridactyli.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 253.

Character Specificus, &c.

CHARADRIUS ALBUS, alis dorſoque nigris, roſtro acuto capite longiore, pedibus rubris longiſſimis.

CHARADRIUS ALBUS, dorſo nigro, roſtro nigro capite longiore, pedibus rubris longiſſimis.

Roſtrum nigrum apice craſſius. Oculi rubri pupilla alba. Corpus album, ſed nigricans dorſo, occipite, tectricibus alarum.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. *p.* 255.

CHARADRIUS ALBUS, dorſo nigro, roſtro nigro capite longiore, pedibus longiſſimis.

Roſtrum nigrum apice craſſius: corpus album, ſed nigricans dorſo, occipite, tectricibus alarum. Sexus alter albus, alis dorſoque uſque ad uropygium nigris.
Lath. ind. orn. *p.* 741.

CHARADRIUS ALBUS, dorſo nigro, roſtro nigro capite longiore, pedibus rubris longiſſimis.

Roſtrum gracile, apice craſſius; irides rubræ; frons, orbitæ, uropygium, cauda et corpus ſubtus alba; vertex, dorſum et alæ nitenti-nigræ; cervix maculis obſcuris varia.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. *Gmel. p.* 690.

HIMANTOPUS.

Geſn. av. 547.
Aldr. orn. 9. p. 193. t. 1. f. 1.
Raii. ſyn. p. 106. n. 9. p. 193. t. 1. f. 1.
Will. orn. p. 219. t. 54.
Sibb. Scot. 3. p. 18. t. 11. 13.

Charadrium Himantopum, in Anglia rariſſimum, in locis tamen aquoſis interdum conſpectum, a reliquo genere facillime diſtinguit mira crurum longitudo; quæ ſi Phoenicopterum excipiamus, major fortaſſe illi pro corpore, quam alii ulli avi quam adhuc novimus. Lubentiſſime de illo jam diſſerimus, ut lucidius appareat quod in charactere ſpecifico vel neglexiſſe vel non ſatis intellexiſſe videntur plurimi auctores; et corrigatur non levis error in Syſtemate Naturæ Linnæano. Huic autem emendando plene ſufficiunt obſervationes quas nobiſcum amiciſſime commu-

communicavit vir reverendus Hugo Davies, de *Aber* in *Cambria boreali* quem phyſicæ generatim peritum, avium vero noſtratium apprime callentem, non ſemel merito collaudavit Pennantus in Zoologia Britannica. Literas a ſolerti hoc viro receptas lectoribus proponimus.

GEORGIO SHAW, M. D.

Apud Muſeum Britannicum, Londini.

DOMINE,

Mirum fortaſſe videatur me avem tibi depictam miſiſſe, quam deſcripſerunt et delinearunt plurimi auctores; Charadrium nempe Himantopum Linnæi: qui tamen in eleganti tuo et erudito *Naturæ Vivario (Naturaliſt's Miſcellany)* merito ſibi locum vindicat; non modo quod pedes cruraque pulcherrime rubra nigro roſtro, alæ tergumque fulgido-nigrantia niveo pectori belle opponantur, miraque omnino ſit partium inæqualitas; ſet ut detur tibi occaſio errorem amovendi qui apud phyſicos de forma roſtri loquentes diu invaluit: error enim certe eſt, niſi mira ſit variorum ſpeciminum diſcrepantia. In Syſtemate Naturæ Linnæano dicitur *roſtrum apice craſſius*; cui definitioni aſſentitur Gmelinius qui idem edidit opus, et nihil mutat, licet in aliis deſcriptionem auctiorem et meliorem reddiderit. Nec aliter depingitur roſtrum in pleriſque avis exemplaribus; ſeu fides habita ſit auctorum deſcriptionibus, ſeu ipſa ſpecimina manca fuerint, difficile eſt dicere. Sæpe etiam repræſentatur roſtrum a baſi ad apicem incurvum,

quod in noſtro ſpecimine omnino rectum, longum duas uncias cum ſex unciæ decimis, et a baſi gradatim ad tenue extremum decreſcens, mandibula ſuperiori paulo longiori quam inferior, cui ſuperincurvatur. E recentioribus in mentem mihi venit Scopoli* ſolus, qui hoc recte notavit, et aptis verbis accurate definivit. " *Roſtrum rectum, mandibula ſuperiore longiore, apice deflexa.*" Laxior licet ſit Willoughbeii deſcriptio, quam forſan ab Aldrovando mutuatus eſt, ad quem lectores relegat, (nunquam enim ipſe avem viderat) fere eadem tamen eſt verborem ſignificatio. " *Roſtrum gracile, inſectis lancinandis aptum.*" At nullibi hujus avis delineationem vidimus quæ magis conveniat cum Willoughbeii et Scopoli deſcriptionibus, nec non cum hoc noſtro ſpecimine, quam illa, quæ rudis ſane, ſed non infida reperitur in Sibbaldi et Geſneri † operibus.

Liceat vero mihi conjicere ortum fortaſſe eſſe errorem Linnæanum a mero calami lapſu: habuiſſe nimirum illum in animo duo hæc verba, *craſſus* et *acutus*, alterumque loco alterius inopinato ſubſtituiſſe: vix enim putem acutum illum Naturæ indagatorem ſpecificam differentiam deſignare voluiſſe termino qui in charactere generico includitur; præſertim cum " roſtrum apice *acutius*," *obtuſo* contrarium, quod eſt characteris generici, ſpeciei diſtinctionem adeo inſigniter denotet, ut primo ſuſpicatus ſim ipſum genus diverſum.

* Annus I. Hiſtorico-naturalis, 1769.

† Icones Animalium, 1560.

Oculi

Oculi pupillam dicit Linnæus albam, quæ in hoc noſtro ſpecimine nigra erat, iride rubra. In animo habui ipſum roſtrum tibi mittere, ut de eo certior fieres; ſed illud ſervare neceſſe erat, ut integra et perfecta eſſet figura, quam effinxit prope nos degens ingenioſa femina, quæ, pennis apte juxta ipſam Naturam diſpoſitis, vitam avi quaſi ſecundam donavit, prima certe diuturniorem, tantum non pulchritudine parem.

Maſculini erat generis Charadrius Himantopus de quo ſcripſimus, in Mona ſcloppeto confectus anno milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo nonageſimo tertio.

Sum,

Domine, &c. &c. &c.

HUGO DAVIES.

London Published Dec.r 1st 1793 by J.& R. Vallder & Co. No 25 Brewer Street

THE

LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.

Generic Character.

Bill ſtrait, ſomewhat cylindric, obtuſe, and (in general) not longer than the head.
Feet curſorial: with three toes all placed forward.
Noſtrils linear.

Specific Character, &c.

WHITE PLOVER with black back and wings, ſlender ſharp-pointed black bill and extremely long red legs.

THE LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.
Pennant. Brit. Zool. No. 209.
———- edit. fol. p. 128. t. e. *add. pl.*

LONG-LEGS.
Ray. Syn. p. 190. 7.

HIMANTOPUS.
Will. orn. p. 297. pl. 54.

LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.
Lath. Syn. 2. p. 195.

L'ECHASSE.
Buf. oiſ. 8. p. 114. pl. 8.
Pl. enl. 878.

LONG-

LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.

Pennant. Zool. Caledon. pref. to Lightf. Flor. Scot. p. 35. pl. 4.

White Hiſt. Selb. p. 259. pl. 4.

The Charadrius Himantopus, ſo remarkable for the extraordinary length of its legs, which, except thoſe of the Flamingo, are perhaps longer in proportion than in any other bird yet diſcovered, is extremely rare in England; it is however ſometimes obſerved in watery places, and is eaſily recogniſed from any other of the plover kind by the particular character above mentioned. I now introduce it into the preſent work in order that a particular of ſome importance in its ſpecific character, and which hitherto appears to have been either miſtaken or overlooked by moſt authors, may be clearly underſtood, and an important error in the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus be placed in its proper light. This I am enabled to do in the completeſt manner by the obſervations of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, of Aber in North Wales, a gentleman whoſe merits as an obſervant naturaliſt, and particularly with reſpect to the birds of our own iſland, are ſo often and ſo juſtly commemorated by Mr. Pennant in his Britiſh Zoology.

Mr. Davis's letter to me on the preſent occaſion is as follows:

To

To Dr. SHAW,

British Museum, London.

DEAR SIR,

It may perhaps seem strange that I should send for your perusal a drawing of a subject described and figured by so many different authors; I mean the Charadius Himantopus of Linnæus, the Long-Legged Plover of Mr. Pennant and Mr. Latham. This bird, on account of its beautifully red feet and legs contrasted with its black bill; the glossy blackness of its wings and back, with the snowy whiteness of its breast; but particularly the singular proportion of its parts, is exceedingly curious, and seems to claim a place in your highly elegant and learned work, the *Naturalist's Miscellany;* but that is not the only reason of this address; you will have an opportunity of obviating what seems to me (after an attentive examination of one of this species) a mistake, that hath prevailed among authors respecting the form of the bill of this bird; unless it varies unaccountably in different individuals.

Linnæus in his Systema Naturæ gives it *rostrum apice crassius;* Gmelin, in his edition of that work, repeats the same words, though he has improved the description in other particulars. Most of the figures I have seen represent it in the same manner; whether taken from description, or mutilated specimens, I shall not pretend to determine. In many figures the bill is likewise incurved from the base to the end, which is by no means the case in the subject from which

which the preſent drawing is made: here it is perfectly ſtraight, two inches and ſix tenths of an inch long, and tapers gradually from the baſe to a fine point, the upper mandible being a little longer than the lower, and bent over it. Scopoli * is the only modern author I know who has obſerved this, and thus accurately expreſſed it, *Roſtrum rectum, mandibula ſuperiore longiore apice deflexa;* Willoughby's deſcription, though not ſo particular, implies nearly the ſame, *Roſtrum gracile inſectis lancinandis aptum*, probably taken from Aldrovandus, whom he refers to, not having himſelf ſeen the bird. The rude, but not ill proportioned figures of Sibbald and Geſner † correſpond, in this particular, with the deſcriptions of Scopoli and Willoughby, as well as with my ſpecimen, better than any others I have ſeen.

May I preſume to offer a conjecture how a miſtake in deſcription might have been firſt produced by a ſlip of the pen of the great Naturaliſt? He probably had the two words *craſſus* and *acutus*, in idea, and accidently inſerted the one inſtead of the other; for I cannot conceive that the accurate Linnæus could have intended that as a ſpecific difference, which was part of the Generic character; whereas the deviation of *roſtrum apice acutius*, from the Generic character, *obtuſum*, affords a moſt ſtriking ſpecific

* Annus I. Hiſtorico-naturalis, 1769.

† Icones Animalium, 1560.

diſtinc-

diſtinction: I at firſt ſight, indeed, thought it ſo remarkable, as to point out a diſtinct genus.

Linnæus ſays the pupil is white; in my ſubject it was black, the iris red.

I wiſhed to have ſent the part in queſtion of the bird for your ſatisfaction, but it was neceſſary to preſerve it, to complete a figure made by an ingenious Lady in this neighbourhood, who, by a judicious and accurate arrangement of the feathers in their natural order, has conferred on the ſubject a ſecond exiſtence, more permanent, and ſcarce leſs beautiful than its firſt.

This was a male bird, and ſhot in Angleſea in the year 1793.

I am, &c. &c.

HUGH DAVIES.

MEDUSA CAMPANELLA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus gelatinoſum, orbiculatum, depreſſum.
Os ſubtus, centrale.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1096.

Character Specificus, &c.

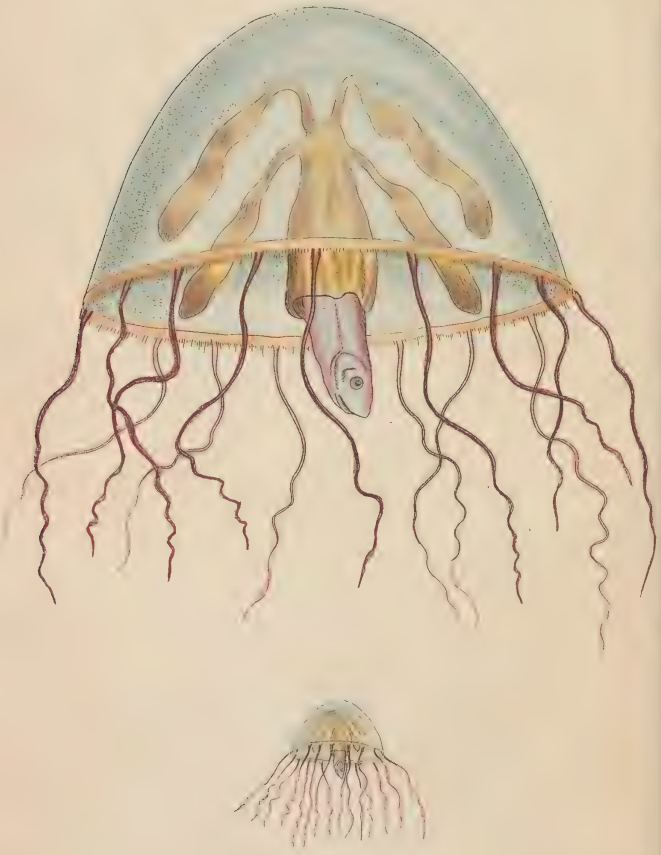
MEDUSA hyalina campanulata, ſubtus tentaculis quatuor corpus cingentibus, cirris marginalibus filiformibus ſedecim.

MEDUSA CYMBALOIDES.
Slabb. Nat. Verl. t. 12. f. 1. 2. 3.

MEDUSA HEMISPHÆRICA?
Mull. Zool. Dan. p. 25. t. 7. f. 1. 2. 3.?

Toto Meduſæ genere vix ulla protulit mare animalia ſubſtantiæ tenerioris et ad repellendas injurias minus aptæ: conſtat quippe e maſſa gelata, in diverſis ſpeciebus plus minus denſa varieque formata, e qua ſubtus brachia aliquot ſeu tentacula excreſcunt. Ob ſummam hanc mollitiem vix aliquo modo aſſervari poſſunt Meduſæ ſine membrorum et figuræ detrimento: unde fit ut in diſtinguendis ſpeciebus

cibus ſæpiſſime erretur; nec ad veram illarum notitiam poſſit perveniri niſi ope iconum ab ipſiſſimis animalibus recentibus et in aqua natali accurate effictarum. Meduſarum myriades ſuper litora arctica longe lateque natantium conſpiciuntur; et ex his magna ex parte conſtare creditur cibus balænarum, piſciumque cetaceorum. Plurimæ etiam ſpecies circa litora noſtra videndæ ſunt. Pleriſque inducitur non mediocris colorum elegantia. Aliæ viride pallent: aliæ rubro, cæruleo, reliquiſque coloribus pulcherrime tinguntur. Sunt etiam quæ hyalinæ ſunt, ſeu velut vitreæ. Inter tales militat ſpecies in tabula, quæ non ſolum magnitudine naturali, ſed etiam vitro optico aucta depingitur. In mari Arctico præcipue naſcitur. Meduſarum ſpecies majores cuti admotæ levem inflammationem et rubedinem ciere dicuntur, et inde nomine urticarum marinarum, a quibuſdam diſtinctæ ſunt; quod tamen et aliis multis animalibus, Actiniis ſcilicet, reliquiſque a Meduſis longe differentibus datum eſt.



BELL MEDUSA.

Generic Character.

Body gelatinous, orbicular, (commonly) depreſſed.
Mouth central, beneath.

Specific Character.

HYALINE BELL-SHAPED MEDUSA, with four tentacula annexed to the body, and about ſixteen marginal filiform cirri.

The genus Meduſa is of all other marine animals the moſt tender, and ſeemingly the moſt defenceleſs; conſiſting of a gelatinous maſs of different figure and denſity in the different ſpecies, and furniſhed with a certain number of arms or tentacular proceſſes proceeding from its under ſurface. In conſequence of this extreme delicacy, the ſpecies of Meduſæ are ſcarce capable of being preſerved in ſpirits, or any other way, without ſuffering ſuch a derangement in their figure as to prevent them from being accurately aſcertained. Hence this genus of all others ſeems the leaſt accurately known; ſince nothing but figures, executed from the living animals in their native waters, can convey a juſt idea of their real and natural appearance. They are animals which are by no means

means uncommon: ſeveral ſpecies ſwarm by myriads on the ſurface of the northern ſeas, and are ſuppoſed to make a principal part of the food of whales and other cetaceous fiſh. Several ſpecies are alſo found near our own coaſts. The Meduſæ in general are animals of conſiderable beauty of colour; ſome being of an elegant pale green; others tinged with blue, red, and other colours; and ſome are nearly colourleſs, or of a glaſs-like appearance. In this latter tribe ranks the ſpecies repreſented in the preſent plate, which is figured both in its natural ſize and magnified: it is principally found in the northern ocean.

The larger Meduſæ, when applied to the ſkin, are ſaid to excite a ſlight degree of inflammation and redneſs; from which circumſtance they have obtained the appellation of *urticæ marinæ*, or ſea-nettles; a title which has alſo been applied to ſome very different marine animals, as the Actiniæ and ſome others.

PAPILIO ANTENOR.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem verſus craſſiores, ſæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (ſedentis) erectæ ſurſumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 774.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis concoloribus nigris albido maculatis; poſterioribus lunulis marginalibus rubris.

PAPILIO ANTENOR.

Drury inſ. 2. t 3. f. 1.
Eq: Troes.
Fabr. ſp. inſ. 2. p. 3. n. 8.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 2227.

Paucis papilionibus exoticis auguſtior eſt vultus quam Antenori. Color imus fuſco-nigricat, maculis notiſque plurimis, magnis, gilvis ornatus. Alarum inferiorum pars media atomis innumeris ſeu

 ſquamis

ſquamis nitidis vireſcit. Ima ſuperficies alarum notas habet prope carneas, inferiorum præcipue; tinguntur que in medio ſingulæ maculæ in marginibus ſitæ nubecula læte miniata.

ANTENOR.

Generic Character.

Antennæ thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when ſitting) erect, and meeting upwards. (*Flight* diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

BLACK BUTTERFLY SPOTTED WITH WHITISH: with a marginal row of lunulated red ſpots on the lower wings: both ſurfaces nearly ſimilar.

Few of the exotic Butterflies have an air of greater magnificence than the preſent. Its general colour is a rich blackiſh brown, ornamented by numerous large clay-colour'd ſpots and patches. The diſk or middle part of the lower wings has a greeniſh caſt; owing to innumerable ſhining ſcales or ſpecks of that colour. On the under ſurface the ſpots incline to fleſh-colour, particularly thoſe of the lower wings, while the marginal ones are very ſtrongly tinged with a cloud of vermilion-red in the middle of each.

RAMPHASTOS ARACARI.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum maximum, inane, convexum, extrorſum ſerratum: mandibula utraque apice incurva.
Nares pone roſtri baſin.
Lingua pennacea.
Pedes ſcanſorii pleriſque.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 150.

Character Specificus, &c.

RAMPHASTOS NIGRO-VIRIDIS, mandibula ſuperiore albida carina nigra, abdomine flavo faſcia rubra.

RAMPHASTOS ARACARI.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 151.

ARACARI.

Raii. ſyn. p. 44.
Will. orn. p. 96. t. 22.

In numero eſt ſpecierum majorum Ramphaſtos Aracari, longus ſcilicet quaſi ſedecim ſeu ſeptendecim pollices a roſtri apice ad extremum caudæ. Amat præcipue, ut et alii congeneres, regiones calidiores Americæ Auſtralis. Habent nonnulla ſpecimina maculam parvulam ferrugineam, utrinque pone oculos ſitam.

London, Published jan.y 1st 1795 by F.P. Nodder & Co. No. 13, Brewer Street.

THE

RED-BANDED TOUCAN.

Generic Character.

Bill exceſſively large, convex, bending towards the tip, light, hollow, ſerrated.
Tongue long, narrow, feathered on the edges.
Feet formed for climbing.

Specific Character, &c.

BLACKISH-GREEN TOUCAN, with the upper mandible white with a black carina; the abdomen yellow with a red band.

LE TOUCAN verd du Breſil.
Briſſ. orn. 4. p. 426. n. 9. pl. 33. f. 2.

LE GRIGRI.
Buf. oiſ. 7. p. 126. *Pl. enl.* 166.

ARACARI.
Will. orn. p. 140. pl. 22.

The Ramphaſtos Aracari or red-banded Toucan ranks amongſt the larger ſpecies of this genus, and meaſures about ſixteen or ſeventeen inches from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail. Like the

reſt of its tribe it is principally found in the warmer parts of South America. In ſome ſpecimens a ſmall patch or ſpot of a ferruginous colour is ſituated behind each eye.

VORTICELLA CIRCULARIS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus contractile, aliis nudum, aliis teſta incluſum.

Cilia rotatoria caput cingentia.

Character Specificus, &c.

VORTICELLA teſta orbiculari pellucida, organo rotatorio duplici.

BRACHIONUS PATINA.
Mull. anim. inf. p. 337. t. 48. f. 6—10.

Animalculum repræſentavimus ope microſcopii ſummopere auctum, quodque inter rariores vorticellas haberi poſſit. Reperitur in aquis ſtagnantibus, menſe maio. Oſtendit figura ſuperior *organa*, (ut vocantur) *rotationis*, caudamque exerta, quæ in inferiore intra teſtam pellucidam et orbiculatam contrahuntur. Bella eſt veſiculæ quaſi trilobæ in medio ſitæ, ſeu cordis (ſi modo revera ſit cor) quæ clare conſpici poſſit valida et certa pulſatio.

CIRCULAR VORTICELLA.

Generic Character.

Body contractile: in ſome ſpecies naked; in others included in a ſhell.

Cilia or rotatory fibrils ſurrounding the head or upper part.

Specific Character.

VORTICELLA with circular pellucid ſhell and double rotatory organ.

This moſt curious animalcule, which the plate repreſents very highly magnified, may be conſidered as one of the rarer ſpecies of Vorticella. It is found in ſtagnant waters in the month of may. The upper figure ſhews its appearance when the rotatory organs and tail are extended; the lower as it appears when theſe parts are contracted within the circumference of the circular tranſparent ſhell. The ſtrong and regular pulſation of the triple veſicle in the middle, or heart, (if it really be ſuch,) is ſingularly conſpicuous in this animalcule.

RANA AUSTRALIACA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus tetrapodum, ecaudatum, nudum.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 354.

Character Specificus.

RANA FUSCA, ſubtus cæruleſcens, lateribus gilvo punctatis, digitis anterioribus ſpinoſis.

Digna ſane depingi eſt hæc ſpecies, non modo quod deformitatem excuſet quodammodo raritas, ſed quod in remoto orbe generata, in Auſtralia ſcilicet, unde muſeis Europeis mirum acceſſit incrementum, jam primo deſcribatur.

THE

AUSTRALIAN FROG.

Generic Character.

Body four-footed, naked, without tail.

Specific Character.

BROWN FROG, blueiſh beneath; with the ſides ſpeckled with ochre-colour, and the toes of the fore-feet ſpiny.

This animal certainly cannot be numbered amongſt the moſt beautiful of its genus: it is a ſpecies, however, which has never before been deſcribed, and is more peculiarly intereſting from the circumſtance of its being a native of the diſtant region of New Holland, which has added ſo many zoological treaſures to the cabinets of natural hiſtory. Its rarity muſt therefore apologize for its deformity.

PARUS MAJOR.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum integerrimum, baſi ſetis tectum.
Lingua truncata, ſetis terminata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 340.

Character Specificus, &c.

PARUS OLIVACEUS, ſubtus flaveſcens faſcia longitudinali nigra, capite nigro, temporibus albis.

PARUS CAPITE NIGRO, temporibus albis, nucha lutea.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 341.

PARUS MAJOR.

Geſn. av. 640.
Will. orn. 174.

Parorum quos generat Britannia maximus eſt qui in tabula depingitur, aviculis multis noſtratibus longe ſplendidior. Hortos frequentat et pomaria, et licet inſectis præcipue veſcatur, more tamen Pari cæruléi, tenellis arborum fructiferarum gemmis non leve damnum ſolet inferre.

London Published Feb. 1st 1795, by F.P. Nodder & Co. N.15 Brewer Street.

THE

GREAT TITMOUSE.

Generic Character.

Bill ſtrait, a little compreſſed, ſtrong, hard, and ſharp-pointed.

Noſtrils round, and covered with reflex briſtles.

Tongue as if cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four briſtles.

Toes divided to their origin; back toe large and ſtrong.

Specific Character.

OLIVACEOUS TITMOUSE, yellowiſh beneath with a longitudinal black band; the head black; the temples white.

GREAT TITMOUSE, or OX-EYE.

Will. orn. p. 240. pl. 43.
Br. Zool. 1. No. 162.

LA GROSSE MESANGE, ou la CHARBONNIERE.

Briſſ. orn. 3. p. 539. No. 1.
Buff. oiſ. 5. p. 392. pl. 17.
Pl. enl. 3. f. 1.

The Parus Major is the largeſt of the Britiſh Pari, and from the livelineſs of its colors, makes a more conſpicuous

conſpicuous appearance than many other of the Engliſh ſmall-birds. It is extremely frequent in orchards and gardens, and, like the blue titmouſe or Parus cæruleus, is conſidered as injurious to fruit-trees, by deſtroying the young buds. It feeds however principally on inſects.

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LOPHIUS MONOPTERYGIUS.

Caput (corpuſque pleriſque) depreſſum.
Dentes plurimi, acuti.
Oculi verticales.
Corpus ſquamis nudum, informe.

Character Specificus.

LOPHIUS? DEPRESSUS NIGRICANS, ſubtus capiteque albidus, pinna ſupracaudali ſubrecta ramoſa.

Inter Lophios reponendum cenſuimus novum hoc animal et adhuc incognitum, non quod iis plene reſpondeat character genericus, ſed quod idem fere ſit oris habitus, et forma generalis. Depingitur in tabula vera et naturalis magnitudo, ſitu ter variato, ut de corporis partibus melius poſſit judicari.

In maribus Auſtraliacis innaſcitur Lophius monopterygius: in quem quo arctius inquirimus, eo magis pergimus dubitare, ſitne fœtus ſeu pullus trichechi alicujus, an piſcis cetacei; an ipſum genus ſit novum omnino, et ab aliis omnibus diverſum.

1 Dens magnitudine auctus.

J. J. Audubon del. et lith.

SINGLE-FINNED LOPHIUS.

Generic Character.

Head (and body in moſt ſpecies) depreſſed.
Eyes vertical.
Teeth numerous, minute, ſharp.
Body deſtitute of ſcales.
Shape uncouth.

Specific Character.

DEPRESSED BLACKISH LOPHIUS? with the head and body beneath whitiſh; fin above the tail ſuberect and ramoſe.

It is rather from its general habit than from an exact agreement in point of generic characters, that I have conſidered this curious animal as a ſpecies of Lophius. It is figured of the ſize of nature, and in order to convey as diſtinct an idea as poſſible of an animal not only in the higheſt degree ſingular, but which is alſo entirely new, it is repreſented in three different views. It is a native of the Auſtralian ſeas.

The more cloſely this object is conſidered, the more dubious it appears. Can it be the young or the fœtus of any of the Trichechi? or any of the cetaceous tribe? or does it rather form a new genus diſtinct from every other?

1 A magnified tooth.

FALCO FURCATUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum aduncum, baſi cera inſtructum.
Caput pennis arcte tectum.
Lingua bifida.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 124.

Character Specificus, &c.

FALCO ALBUS, alis dorſo caudaque purpureo-nigricantibus, roſtro nigro, pedibus flavis.

FALCO FURCATUS.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 129.

FALCO PERUVIANUS cauda furcata.

Klein. av. p. 51. No. 14.

ACCIPITER cauda furcata.

Cateſb. Carol. 1. p. 4. t. 4.

Non veſtivit natura falconum genus venuſta plumarum varietate, ſed corpus dedit vegetum et robuſtum, ignitam aciem oculorum, bellicam vultus audaciam. At aliquibus nec deeſſe vel colorum elegantiam ſatis teſtatur ſpecies de qua jam tractamus, pulcherrime lactea, dorſo alis caudaque pro variata luce magis minuſve purpureo-nigricantibus, non

 ſine

fine mutabili quodam viroris nitore. Roſtrum nigricat; pedes flavent. Generatur Falco furcatus in America Boreali: in utraque Carolina, Georgia, et Florida fæpiſſime, necnon in partibus magis ad ſeptentrionem verſis. Magnitudine milvo Europæo paulo inferior eſt.

THE

SWALLOW-TAILED FALCON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill hooked; with a cere or naked ſkin at the baſe.
Head thickly beſet with feathers.
Tongue generally bifid.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

WHITE FALCON, with the back, wings, and tail purpliſh black; the bill black, the legs yellow.

The SWALLOW-TAILED FALCON.
Lath. ſyn. 1. p. 60.

Le MILAN de la CAROLINE.
Briſſ. av. 1. p. 418. No. 36.
Buff. oiſ. p. 221.

SWALLOW-TAILED HAWK.
Cateſb. Carol. 1. p. 4. pl. 4.

The birds of this genus are in general much more remarkable for their bold and ſpirited aſpect, and their ſuperior degree of ſtrength and courage than for elegance of plumage. The preſent ſpecies how-

 ever

utrinque adſtant totidem pedes breves craſſique ſeu papillæ, quarum utraque faſciculo ſetarum nigrarum terminatur. Color ſupra fuſcus, ſubtus obſcure carneus. Corpus veſtitur ſetis plurimis ſeu potius ſpinulis acutis, duplicem quaſi faſciam ducentibus, et aſſurgentibus ſupra pilum illum mollem et delicatulum qui in lateribus aſpicitur. Diſtinguitur hic pilus quaſi fericus lateralis colorum nitore pro lucis ratione variantium, ut in pavonum pennis. Dorſum medium plerumque aculeis caret, obtegiturque villo denſo qui brevior longe quam in lateribus. In pleriſque Europæ Septentrionalis litoribus reperitur Aphrodita aculeata, raro quinque ſeu ſex unciis longior, plerumque multo minor.

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ACULEATED APHRODITA.

Generic Character.

Body repent, oval; with numerous briſtly faſciculated feet on each ſide.

Mouth terminal, cylindric, retractile.

Tentacula at the mouth, two, ſetaceous.

Specific Character, &c.

OVAL APHRODITA, brown above, fleſh-coloured beneath, with long ſilky changeable hair on each ſide the body.

ACULEATED APHRODITA.

Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. p. 37. t. 23. f. 25.

SEA MOUSE.

Dale's Harwich, 394.

From a general reſemblance which this creature bears to ſome of the larger caterpillars, it has been ſometimes called by the name of eruca marina. Its outline is oval, with ſomewhat ſharpened extremities. The back is extremely convex, and the belly nearly flat. The body is divided into about thirty ſegments, on each ſide of which ſtand ſo many ſhort thick feet or papillæ, each terminated by

by a faſciculus of black ſpines or briſtles. The color of this animal is browniſh above, and of a dull fleſh-color beneath. The back is furniſhed with a great number of very ſharp and moderately ſtrong prickles, forming a ſort of double faſcia, and riſing above the ſoft and delicate hair which ornaments the ſides. This hair is diſtinguiſhed by a varying gloſs of colors ſimilar to thoſe which appear in the feathers of a peacock. The middle of the back is generally deſtitute of prickles, and is coated by a ſort of villus conſiderably ſhorter than that which grows on the ſides. The Aphrodita aculeata is by no means uncommon, and is found on moſt of the ſhores of the northern parts of Europe. It ſeldom exceeds the length of five or ſix inches, and is generally found of a much ſmaller ſize.

CLIO PYRAMIDATA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus natans, oblongum: *Alis* duabus, membranaceis, oppositis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1094.

Character Specificus, &c.

CLIO VAGINA TRIQUETRA PYRAMIDATA, ore oblique truncato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1094.
Brown. Jam. 386. t. 43. f. 1.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3148.

A congeneribus præcipue differt Clio pyramidata corpore quasi vagina triquetra compressa incluso. Coloribus variat; plerumque tamen plus minus cærulea, corpore subfusco, oculis pulchre virentibus. In oceano Americano invenitur. Tabula magnitudine naturali depictam exhibet.

PYRAMIDAL CLIO.

Generic Character.

Body nayant, oblong, with two oppoſite membranaceous wing-like proceſſes.

Specific Character, &c.

PALE-BLUE CLIO with green eyes, the ſheath of the body compreſſed and triangular; the mouth obliquely truncated.

PYRAMIDAL CLIO.

The Clio pyramidata principally differs from the reſt of its congeners in having the body included in a ſort of compreſſed triangular ſheath. In color it varies, but is generally more or leſs blue, with the body browniſh, and the eyes bright green. It is a native of the American ocean, and is repreſented in its natural ſize.

MOTACILLA ALBA.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum ſubulatum, rectum: mandibulis ſubæqualibus.
Nares obovatæ.
Lingua lacero-emarginata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 328.

Character Specificus, &c.

MOTACILLA albo nigroque varia, rectricibus exterioribus latere exteriore albis.

MOTACILLA pectore nigro, rectricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 331.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 960.
Lath. ind. orn. p. 501.

Amat, ut plurimum, margines aquarum, et inſectis præcipue veſcitur bella et concinna hæc avicula, pagorum et villarum notiſſima habitatrix, vernique temporis imprimis prænuncia.

London, Published 1 May 1st 1795, by J. D. Nodder & Co. N°. 3, Bower Street.

THE

WHITE WAGTAIL.

Generic Character.

Bill ſubulate.
Noſtrils nearly oval.
Tongue jagged or lacerated towards the tip.

Specific Character, &c.

BLACK and WHITE WAGTAIL, with the two exterior tail-feathers white on the outſide.

The WHITE WAGTAIL.
Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. p. 305.

The WHITE WATER-WAGTAIL.
Ray. ſyn. 75.
Will. orn. p. 237.

LA LAVANDIERE.
Buff. oiſ. 5. p. 251.

This bird, the conſtant frequenter of villages, and one of the earlieſt harbingers of ſpring, is remarkable for the peculiar neatneſs of its appearance. It is generally ſeen near the margins of watery places, and feeds almoſt entirely on inſects.

PEDICULUS VULGARIS.

Character Genericus.

Os hauſtello retractili.
Pedes ſex, ambulatorii.
Antennæ longitudine thoracis.
Abdomen depreſſum, ſublobatum.

Character Specificus, &c.

PEDICULUS abdomine oblongo, lobato, cinereo.
PEDICULUS humanus.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1016.
Faun. Suec. No. 1939.
PEDICULUS.
Swammerd. bibl. Nat. t. 1. f. 3. 6.
Mouff. inſ. p. 259.

Licet fortaſſe offenſionis aliquid in ſe habeat hoc animalculum, et ob vilitatem ſoeditatemque ipſi titulo hujus operis fere videatur contradicere; multa tamen ſunt ad ejus hiſtoriam, conformationem, et ſubtilem deformitatem ſpectantia, quæ attentius examinare vel philoſopho non ſit injucundum. Pulicem quoque, quem non ita pridem deſcripſimus, apte ſatis comitari poſſit pediculus, licet careat certe lepidi iſtius inſecti concinno corpore.

Per omne ævum habitus eſt pediculus in ærumnis et miſeriis humani generis. Ab hoc nempe vexati homines turpiter deſidioſi meritas ſqualoris et ſordium pœnas luunt; ab hoc etiam cruciantur interdum principes, et domini terrarum, haud amplius invidiam ſed faſtidium commoventes. Quod ut omittam confirmare certiſſimo ſacrarum ſcripturarum teſtimonio, memorant antiqui auctores viros magni nominis, qui foediſſima horum animalculorum cohorte obruti, miſerrime occubuerunt. Morbum tamen qui *phthiriaſis* dicitur, a mera negligentia primitus oriri magis quam ab ipſo corporis habitu putem: abhorret enim a natura pediculi cutim ſubire, quod vulgo exiſtimatur, nec facile mihi perſuadeam reſiſtere poſſe aliquid hujuſmodi hydrargyro probe ſublimato, aliiſque pollentibus remediis. Immo fas ſit mihi omnino dubitare annon unquam extiterit vera et genuina *phthiriaſis*, (de morbo loquor primario) licet ab hac ipſa interemptos Pherecyden Sirium, Syllam dictatorem, et alios nonnullos narret Plinius. De Sylla ita cecinit Quintus Serenus.

> "Sylla quoque infelix, tali languore pereſus
> "Corruit, et foedo ſe vidit ab agmine vinci."

Non ſubit pediculus, more pulicis, formæ mutationes, ſed ab ovo perfectus et integer evadit, a parentibus non niſi exiguitate diſcrepans. Specimina hæc exigua potiora ſunt quæ microſcopice examinentur, nam pellucidiora ſunt adultis, et in iis clarius cernuntur muſculorum, viſcerum, reliquarumque partium ſitus et diſpoſitio.

Microſ-

Microſcopii ope præcipue notatu digna ſunt quæ ſequuntur. Proboſcidis peracutæ, in theca plerumque latentis, pars ſuperior aculeis ſeu ſpinulis aliquot recurvis inſtruitur. Oculi læves, magni, nigri. In ventriculo et inteſtinis, quæ magnam abdominis partem occupant, evidenter admodum conſpici poſſit motus qui *periſtalticus* dicitur. Tracheæ ramuli, per corpus belle varieque diſperſi, præcipue notabiles ſunt juxta latera abdominis. Crura ſingula chela duplici, aſtaci chelæ non abſimili, niſi quod longe ſit acutior, terminantur. Veſtitur totum animal cute rugoſa, granata, pellucida.

Huic deſcriptioni liceat mihi ſubjicere verſus aliquot Quinti Sereni, quibus explicare conatur poeta, quonam conſilio turpia hæc animalcula crearit pater omnipotens, creatiſque tantam foecunditatem indulſerit.

" Noxia corporibus quædam de corpore noſtro
" Produxit natura, volens abrumpere ſomnos
" Senſibus, et monitis vigiles inducere curas."

Nec poſſum non Linnæi opinionem lectoribus proponere, qui ſedulus pediculi defenſor, graviter ſententiam ſuam fert, veriſimile nempe eſſe ut a varietate morborum, quibus aliter laborarent, immunes ſerventer pueri, quorum capita pediculis infeſtantur.

THE

LOUSE.

Generic Character.

Head furniſhed with a *retractile tube* for ſuction.
Antennæ of the length of thorax.
Feet ſix, formed for walking.
Abdomen depreſſed and ſublobated.

Specific Character, &c.

LOUSE with oblong cinereous lobated abdomen.

The COMMON LOUSE.

To introduce an animal of an appearance ſo inelegant as the preſent into a work of this nature, might almoſt ſeem a violation of the plan announced in its title: there are however circumſtances in its hiſtory, and particulars in its conformation, which are well worthy the attention of philoſophic enquirers; and if it cannot be conſidered as beautiful, it may at leaſt be numbered amongſt the more curious productions of nature: it may alſo be added, that it has from time immemorial been conſidered as a kind of companion (though ſurely of a far leſs elegant character

racter than that cleanly animal) to the flea, already deſcribed in the preſent work.

The Louſe, in all ages enumerated amongſt the peſts of mankind, has been ſometimes repreſented as the mere puniſhment of perſonal negligence, and ſometimes commemorated as one of the moſt humiliating concomitants of degraded pride; ſince, excluſive of the memorable and impreſſive deſcriptions on this ſubject in the ſacred writings, we meet with various examples of characters of no ſmall degree of eminence who have ſuffered from the attacks of this odious inſect. The diſorder, however, commonly termed *phthiriaſis*, is probably more owing to want of early attention during the firſt ſtages of its appearance, than to any real conſtitutional cauſe in the patient; it being entirely contrary to the nature of this inſect to get under the cuticle, as commonly ſuppoſed; and utterly inconceivable that a complaint merely external ſhould be able to reſiſt mercurial or other preparations outwardly uſed; and there can be little doubt but that ſuch caſes, whenever they occur, would be effectually removed by a proper application of a dilute ſolution of mercury ſublimate. I muſt even venture to expreſs my doubts whether a real and genuine *phthiriaſis*, (conſidered as a primary diſeaſe) has ever appeared. Notwithſtanding this, we are told by Pliny that Pherecydes Sirius, Sylla the dictator, and others, have died of this diſorder. Quintus Serenus ſpeaks thus of the latter:

" Sylla

" Sylla quoque infelix tali languore peresus
" Corruit, et foedo se vidit ab agmine vinci."

Great Sylla too the fatal scourge hath known;
Slain by a host far mightier than his own!

The Louse does not, like the flea, undergo a change of form, but is hatched from the egg complete in all its parts, and differing only from the parent insect in its smaller size. Such diminutive specimens are far preferable for microscopical examination to the full-grown ones, being much more transparent, and shewing in a more elegant manner the disposition of the muscles, viscera, &c.

When examined by the microscope the principal appearances are as follow: viz. the trunk or proboscis, which is generally concealed in its sheath or tube, is of a very sharp form, and is furnished towards its upper part with a few reversed aculei or prickles. The eyes are smooth, large, and black. The stomach and intestines, which possess the greater part of the abdominal cavity, afford an extremely distinct and curious view of the peristaltic motion. The ramifications of the trachea, or respiratory tube, appear dispersed in a most beautiful manner throughout various parts of the animal, and are particularly observable towards their orifices on the sides of the abdomen. The legs are each terminated by a double claw, not greatly unlike that of a lobster, but of a much sharper form. The whole animal is every where covered by a strong and granulated skin.

To

To what I have ſaid reſpecting this animal I ſhall beg leave to add the lines of Serenus, as an attempt towards diſcovering an apparent intention of providence in permitting the frequency of ſuch unpleaſing animals.

" Noxia corporibus quædam de corpore noſtro
" Produxit natura, volens abrumpere ſomnos
" Senſibus, et monitis vigiles inducere curas."

See nature, kindly provident, ordain
Her gentle ſtimulants to harmleſs pain;
Leſt man, the ſlave of reſt, ſhould waſte away
In torpid ſlumber life's important day!

Nor can I omit the obſervation of Linnæus on this ſubject, who, ſeemingly anxious to become an apologiſt for the Louſe, has gravely obſerved that it probably preſerves children who are troubled with it, from a variety of complaints to which they would otherwiſe be liable!!!

COLUBER AHÆTULLA.

Character Genericus.

Scuta abdominalia,
Squamæ ſubcaudales.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 275.

Character Specificus, &c.

COLUBER VIRIDI-CÆRULEUS, ſubtus aureo-vireſcens, faſcia tranſoculari nigra.
Scut. abdom. circiter 164. *Squam. ſubcaud.* 150.

SERPENS ORNATISSIMA AMBOINENSIS BOIGUATRARA.

Seb. Muſ. 2. t. 82. f. 1.

In ſerpentibus examinandis noto illo adagio præcipue opus eſt, "*nimium ne crede colori.*" Huic enim generi adeo diſcolor eſt varietas, ut certioribus ſignis opus ſit, quibus inter ſpecies facilius et tutius poſſit dijudicari. Serpentes tamen nonnulli ſunt quibus color ſatis conſtans ſufficit characteri ſpecifico. Hujuſmodi eſt coluber pulcherrimus in tabula depictus, cujus color fere ſemper ſui eſt ſimilis, et rariſſime immutatur. Aſiam et Americam? incolit, carens veneno; nec pertingit ad certam aliquam longitudinem; raro tamen tres pedes ſuperat.

A.1.

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THE

GILDED SNAKE.

Generic Character.

Tranſverſe *Lamellæ* under the abdomen.
Broad alternate *Scales* under the tail.

Specific Character, &c.

GREENISH-BLUE SNAKE, gold-green beneath; with a black ſtreak acroſs the eyes. *Abdominal lamellæ about* 164. *Subcaudal ſcales about* 150.

The GILDED SNAKE, or BOIGA.

The IRIDESCENT SNAKE.

Never, perhaps, can the well-known maxim "*nimium ne crede colori*" be more juſtly applied than to the animals of the ſerpent tribe; which, in general, exhibit ſo many variations in point of color, as to make it neceſſary to fix on ſome more certain marks of diſtinction, in order to aſcertain with preciſion the reſpective ſpecies. There are, however, ſome ſerpents which ſeem leſs liable to this uncertainty than others, and which diſplay a tinge ſufficiently

ciently uniform to declare their ſpecific character. Amongſt theſe may be reckoned the beautiful ſnake figured on the preſent plate, which is pretty conſtantly found of the color repreſented. It is a native both of Aſia and America? and is not of a poiſonous nature. It is ſeen of various ſizes, but ſeldom exceeds the length of about three feet.

CERTHIA CROCATA.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum arcuatum, tenue, ſubtrigonum, acutum.
Lingua acuta.
Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 184.

Character Specificus, &c.

CERTHIA OLIVACEO-FUSCA, capite aureo-viridi, gula violaceo-chalybeia, pectore abdomineque croceis, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis.

CERTHIA rectricibus intermediis duabus longiſſimis, corpore violaceo-nitente, pectore abdomineque luteis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 188.

CERTHIA longicauda minor capitis Bonæ Spei.
Briſſ. 3. p. 649. t. 33. f. 6.

Cum in generibus Certhiæ Trochilique plurimæ contineantur ſpecies, eo fit ut unamquamque ſpeciem non ſemper ſatis denotet triviale nomen; præcipue ſi notabilis aliqua fuerit colorum immutatio. Aviculam nempe quam depinximus, triviali nomine,

parum fauſte ſelecto, *violaceam* nuncupavit Linnæus; licet caput cum collo humeriſque coloris ſit aureo-viridis ſaturatioris, faſcia tantum violacea ſeu cæruleo-chalybeia trans pectus ſuperius ducta. Cum autem inſignis et conſpicua diſtinctionis nota ſit color pectoris et abdominis croceo-luteus, non dubitavi avem novo nomine *crocatam* dicere. Africam incolit Certhia crocata, amans præcipue promontorium euelpidis. Naturalem magnitudinem oſtendit tabula.

J.S.A.V. London, Published June 1st 1795, by F.P. Nodder & Co. N.° 16 Brewer Street.

THE

SAFFRON CREEPER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill ſlender, incurvated, and ſharp-pointed.
Tongue either ſharp-pointed, ciliated, or tubular.
Legs moderately ſtout: toes three before and one behind: back toe large: claws hooked and long.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

OLIVE-BROWN CREEPER, with gold-green head, ſteel-blue throat, ſaffron breaſt and abdomen, and long middle tail-feathers.

VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

Lath. Syn. 2. p. 178.

Le SOUI-MANGA à longue queue et à capuchon violet.

Buff. oiſ. 5. p. 517.

PETIT GRIMPEREAU à longue queue du Cap. de B. E.

Pl. enl. 670. f. 2.

In the numerous genera of Trochilus and Certhia, is not always that the moſt appoſite and proper titles have

have been given to the reſpective ſpecies; eſpecially where they are in any degree ſubject to vary in point of color. The trivial name *violacea* applied by Linnæus to the bird at preſent repreſented, ſeems peculiarly unfortunate; the head, neck, and ſhoulders being generally of a deep gold-green, with a band only of ſhining violet or chalybean-blue acroſs the upper part of the breaſt. The moſt ſtriking characteriſtic mark of the bird is the bright orange-yellow of the breaſt and abdomen, for which reaſon I have applied to it the new name by which it is here diſtinguiſhed. The Certhia crocata is a native of Africa, and is principally found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is repreſented in its natural ſize.

CONUS MARMOREUS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Teſta univalvis, convoluta, turbinata.
Apertura effuſa, longitudinalis, linearis, edentula, baſi integra.
Columella lævis.

Character Specificus, &c.

CONUS teſta conica fuſca vel atra, maculis ovatis ſeu trigono-ovatis albis.

CONUS teſta conica fuſca, maculis ovatis albis, ſpiræ anfractibus canaliculatis.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1165.

STROMBUS PYRAMIDALIS, &c.
Seb. Muſ. 3. t. 46. f. 1.—15.

Exuberat, ut plurimum, ſplendidorum colorum varietate *Conorum* genus: avidiſſime arreptum a concharum ſtudioſis. Perraræ enim ſunt multæ ſpecies, et pretioſiſſimæ: Conus ſcilicet *araujiacus*, *C. Ammiralis*, præſertim *Ammiralis ſummus*, *A. occidentalis*, præ cæteris autem lauta illa et magnifica varietas, (ni ſpecies diverſa ſit) titulo gaudens *Cedo nulli*;

nulli; cujus ſpecimen conſtitit interdum emptori centum aureis nummis.

His omnibus cedit longe ſpecies quam jam deſcribimus: habet tamen ſuam nec mediocrem elegantiam. Innaſcitur in oceano Americano.

Ante publicatum Syſtema Linnæanum vocari ſolitum eſt hoc genus nomine *Volutæ*; quod Linnæus rectius, ut opinor, titulo *Coni* diſtinxit: ſimilis enim eſt major pars generis cono mathematico.

R. N.

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THE

MARBLED CONE.

Generic Character.

Animal reſembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell more or leſs conic or pyramidal.
Aperture longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the baſe.
Pillar ſmooth.

Specific Character, &c.

PYRAMIDAL BROWN or BLACK CONE, with ovate or trigonal-ovate white ſpots.

LE CORNET des COEURS.
Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 4. 15. f. 2.

The BLACK and WHITE MARBLED CONE.

The ſhells of this genus are in general highly diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs and variety of their colors, and are conſidered as conſtituting the principal beauties of conchyliological cabinets. Many ſpecies are alſo extremely rare and valuable, as the *C. araujiacus*, the *C. Ammiralis*, and its reſpective varieties;

varieties; particularly the *Ammiralis ſummus*, *A. occidentalis*, and above all the ſuperb variety, if not diſtinct ſpecies, known by the title of *Cedo nulli*, of which a ſpecimen has been ſometimes valued at the price of an hundred guineas. The preſent ſpecies, though not comparable either in point of beauty or rarity to many others, is yet poſſeſſed of a very high degree of elegance. It is a native of the American ocean.

It ſhould be obſerved that this genus, before the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus made its appearance, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Voluta* or Volute; but Linnæus, with greater propriety, has applied the title of *Conus*; the outline of the ſhell, in moſt ſpecies, approaching very nearly to the mathematical figure of a cone.

LACERTA LUMBRICOIDES.

Character Genericus.

Corpus tetrapodum, caudatum, nudum.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 275.

Character Specificus, &c.

LACERTA BIPES, cylindrica, ferruginea, ſubtus pallida, ſtriis quadratis teſſelata, pedibus tetradactylis breviſſimis.

Ob nimiam quæ eſt inter genera *anguis* et *lacertæ* affinitatem, difficile admodum eſt ſpecies nonnullas, ni paulo attentius in characteres inquiratur, ad verum et ſibi proprium genus relegare. Rem ſe ita habere ſatis probant *lacerta Chalcides*, *lacerta anguina*, *anguis quadrupes*, et *anguis bipes*. Speciei quoque de qua jam agitur, quæque non ita pridem phyſicis innotuit, eadem eſt obſcuri diſcriminis ambiguitas. Generat eam regio Mexicana. Hanc primus deſcripſit Dominus Cepede. Summa ei generalis ſimilitudo eſt cum lacerta Chalcide, niſi quod caudam habeat breviſſimam, cum Chalcidis ſit longiſſima; ſulceturque corpus utrinque linea in longitudinem ducta quæ dividit abdomen a dorſo; qua caret Chalcides, cujus ſquamæ non interruptæ et annulatæ per totum corporis truncum

continuantur. Color *lacertæ lumbricoidis* eſt ferrugineo-fuſco-pallidiſſimus. Squamæ quaſi oblongo-quadratæ. Caput laminis magnis ſquamoſis veluti ſcutatum. Oculi minimi. Specimen quod deſcripſit Dominus Cepede, octo uncias ſuperabat; noſtrum, quod in Muſeo Britannico aſſervatur, vix quatuor.

THE

LUMBRICIFORM LIZARD.

Generic Character.

Body (in moſt ſpecies) four-footed, tailed, naked.

Specific Character, &c.

TWO-FOOTED CYLINDRIC FERRUGINOUS LIZARD, pale beneath; teſſelated with ſquare ſtreaks, and furniſhed with very ſhort tetradactylous feet.

LA CANNELÉ.

Cepede Quadr. Ovip. 1. p. 613.

Between the genera of Anguis and Lacerta there is ſo cloſe an alliance, that ſome ſpecies exiſt which at firſt view have a doubtful appearance, and might ſeem with equal propriety to be referred to either. Of this the Lacerta Chalcides, Lacerta anguina, Anguis bipes, and Anguis quadrupes, may be adduced as remarkable examples. The ſpecies now repreſented is alſo of a ſimilar caſt, and bears the ſame ambiguous appearance. It is a native of Mexico, and has but lately been introduced to the knowledge of European Naturaliſts. It was firſt deſcribed by

by the Count de Cepede. It bears a great general reſemblance to the Lacerta Chalcides, but differs in having a very ſhort tail; whereas that of the Chalcides is extremely long. Each ſide of the body is alſo marked by a longitudinal ſulcus or line of diviſion ſeparating the upper part or back from the under ſurface. In the Chalcides there is no ſuch diviſion, but the ſcales are continued in complete annular ſeries round the trunk. The color of this curious animal is a very pale ferruginous brown. The ſcales are of a lengthened ſquare form. The head is covered by large ſcaly plates. The eyes are extremely ſmall. The ſpecimen deſcribed by the Count de Cepede was upwards of eight inches in length; but the individual here repreſented, and which is now in the Britiſh Muſeum, is ſcarcely more than half that length.

CORVUS PERUVIANUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum convexum, cultratum.
Nares pennis ſetaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.
Linguâ cartilaginea, bifida.
Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 155.

Character Specificus, &c.

CORVUS VIRIDIS, fronte cærulea, vertice albo, gula pectoreque ſuperiore atris, abdomine rectricibuſque lateralibus flavis.

CORVUS PERUVIANUS.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 161.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. 1. p. 373.

Magnitudine corvo criſtato Linnæi fere æqualis inter aves pulcherrimas jure ſibi locum vindicat Corvus Peruvianus; qui maxima ex parte læte viret, fronte colloque poſtico cæruleis; longe tamen ſaturatiore colore frontis. Occiput albet. Gula pectuſque ſuperius holoſerico-nigra. Abdomen totum cum tribus rectricibus exterioribus nitidiſſime flavum. Roſtrum pedeſque nigricant.

THE

PERUVIAN JAY.

Generic Character.

Bill convex, cultrated.
Noſtrils covered by ſetaceous recumbent feathers.
Tongue cartilaginous, bifid.
Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character, &c.

GREEN JAY, with blue front, white crown; throat and upper part of the breaſt black; abdomen and lateral tail-feathers yellow.

The PERUVIAN JAY.
Lath. Syn. 1. p. 391.

Le GEAI du PEROU.
Buff. oiſ. 3. p. 116.
Pl. enl. 625.

The Peruvian Jay is one of the moſt beautiful of birds. Its ſize is nearly that of the corvus criſtatus or blue jay of America. The general color of the bird is an elegant light green: the frontlet and

back part of the neck are blue; the former much deeper than the latter. The back part of the head is white; the throat and upper part of the breaſt deep velvet-black; the whole abdomen and the three exterior rectrices or tail-feathers on each ſide of a rich jonquil yellow; the beak and legs are blackiſh.

ASCIDIA FASCICULATA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus fixum, teretiuſculum, vaginans.
Apertura binæ, ad ſummitatem; altera humiliore.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1087.

Character Specificus, &c.

ASCIDIA? pyriformis ſubferruginea ſubpiloſa, apertura tentaculis decem apice frondoſo-faſciculatis.

Caret Syſtema Linneanum pereleganti hac animalis marini ſpecie, quam generant maria Indica et Americana. Reti illaqueatum eſt ſpecimen quod depinximus juxta litora parvulæ cujuſdam inſulæ non longe a Borneo diſtantis. Oſtendit tabula ſecunda aſcidiam faſciculatam aquam ab ore emittentem, contracto corpore; quod commune ei eſt cum reliquo genere, ſi turbetur aut irritetur. Paucis abhinc annis prodiit figura hujus animalis miro artificio exſculpta auſpiciis Domini Martyn, qui præclaro ſuo opere, iconas concharum auſtralium continente, merito inclaruit.

N°

London, Published July 1st 1795, by F. P. Nodder & Co. N° 15, Bow-wer Street.

THE

FASCICULATED ASCIDIA.

Generic Character.

Body fixed, more or leſs cylindric, vaginant.
Apertures two, commonly ſeated near the top: one lower than the other.

Specific Character, &c.

PYRIFORM SUBFERRUGINOUS and SUBPILOSE ASCIDIA? with the aperture ſurrounded by ten faſciculated tentacula.

The elegant marine animal repreſented in the annexed plates, ſeems to be one of thoſe ſpecies which have not yet been introduced into the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus. It is a native of the Indian and American ſeas. The individual ſpecimen now figured was drawn up by a net in fiſhing off the coaſts of a ſmall iſland at no great diſtance from Borneo. Like others of its genus, when diſturbed, it contracts the body, as repreſented on the laſt plate, and ejects the contained fluid from the ſuperior orifice or mouth. It remains to be obſerved, that a highly-elegant engraving

engraving of this animal was ſome years ſince executed under the care of Mr. Martyn, ſo well known for his exquiſitely conducted work on the South-ſea ſhells.

SIMIA HAMADRYAS.

Character Genericus.

Dentes Primores utrinque quatuor, approximati.
Laniarii ſolitarii longiores, hinc remoti.
Molares obtuſi.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 34.

Character Specificus, &c.

SIMIA cinerea, capite humeriſque comoſis, natibus calvis, cauda elongata apice floccoſa.

SIMIA caudata cinerea, auribus comoſis, unguibus acutiuſculis, natibus calvis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 36.

SIMIA cynocephalus ad utramque aurem magna coma.

Alp. Ægypt. p. 284.

Simiam oſtendit tabula vultu ſupra modum ridiculo, ingenio feroci. Generant eum calidiores Africæ regiones, ſuperantem interdum altitudine quinque pedes. Depingi curavimus ipſiſſimam vivi animalis ſimilitudinem.

THE

GREY BABOON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Front-Teeth in each jaw four, approximated.
Canine-Teeth ſolitary, long, diſtant.
Grinders obtuſe.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

GREY BABOON, with long flowing hair on the head and ſhoulders, and elongated tufted tail.

DOG-FACED BABOON.

Pennt. Quadr. 1. p.

In this remarkable animal, to the moſt highly groteſque appearance is ſuperadded a great degree of ferocity. It is a native of the warmer parts of Africa, and attains the height of more than five feet. The preſent figure is a very exact portrait from the living animal.

London, Published Aug.st 1st 1795 by J.F. Nodder & Co. N.o 15 Brewer Street.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus oblongum, promovens se ore caudaque in orbiculum dilatandis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1079.

Character Specificus, &c.

HIRUDO olivario-nigricans, supra lineis sex flavo-ferrugineis, subtus nigro flavoque varia.

HIRUDO depressa nigricans, supra lineis flavis sex; intermediis nigro arcuatis, subtus cinerea nigro maculata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1079.

HIRUDO elongata nigricans: supra lineis versicoloribus, subtis maculis flavis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. 1. p. 3095.

HIRUDO SANGUISUGA.

Character Specificus, &c.

HIRUDO depressa fusca; margine laterali flavo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1079.

HIRUDO maxime vulgaris.

Raj. inf. 3.

Hirudinum duas præcipuas ſpecies generat Britannia, ſanguiſugam ſcilicet ſeu majorem, et medicinalem ſeu ſtriatam. Licet interdum confundantur, facile tamen inter eas eſt diſcrimen, ſi notis ſpecificis ſatis attendimus. Sanguiſuga ſuperficiem ſuperiorem ſemper habet olivario-nigricantem, colore magis minuſve ſaturato; inferiorem ſordide ochraceam; quo etiam colore tinguntur latera, adeo ut margo utrinque anguſtiſſima efficiatur. Vulgatiſſima eſt hæc ſpecies in foſſis aquiſque ſtagnantibus per totam æſtatem, creſcitque ſæpe in longitudinem ſex vel ſeptem unciarum. Striatæ autem, quæ rariſſime ad hanc magnitudinem pertingit, major eſt colorum elegantia. Supra nigrat leviſſime olivaria, lineiſque ſeu faſciis ſex longitudinalibus ochraceis et interdum ferrugineis notatur, quarum duas utrinque exteriores interrumpit ſeries macularum oblongarum nigrarum, cum reliquæ duæ maculis plane careant. Infra nigerrima maculis magnis ochraceis inæqualibus duplici ſerie in longitudinem ductis diſtinguitur. Motibus corporis moribuſque ambæ ſpecies conveniunt. Ambæ quoque vivipáræ ſunt, fœtuſque autumno edunt. Dentes hirudinibus ſunt tres leviter cartilagei, cumque ſiti ſint ut inter mordendum invicem convergant, vulnus fere triangulum cuti imprimunt. Conſtat cauda ex muſculo orbiculato ſeu ſphinctere, cujus ope facillime et ſecure ſe affigunt corpori omni cui volunt adhærere.

Hirudines diſſectæ tantum non renaſcuntur. Sanguiſugam non ſemel mediam diviſi, vidique partes exectas, etiam elapſis aliquot ſeptimanis, adhuc vi-

vas valenteſque, nullo alio adhibito nutrimento præter quod ab aqua abſorpſerant. Extremitates vulneratæ magis magiſque rotundatæ indies videbantur, et ad redintegrationem properantes; quam tamen nunquam attingebant, ſed paulo poſt gradatim morientes contabuerunt. Minoribus autem ſpeciebus eadem fere eſt renovationis facultas cum ipſis hydris, poſſuntque illæ facillime et certiſſime dividendo multiplicari.

THE

MEDICINAL LEECH.

Generic Character.

Body oblong, more or leſs depreſſed; moving by dilatation and contraction.

Specific Character, &c.

OLIVE-BLACK LEECH with ſix yellow-ferruginous lines on the upper ſurface; the lower variegated with black and yellow.

The MEDICINAL LEECH.

THE

HORSE LEECH.

Specific Character, &c.

OLIVE-BROWN LEECH with an ochre-coloured marginal band.

The HORSE-LEECH.

The two principal ſpecies of this genus which our own country produces are the Hirudo ſanguiſuga or Horſe-leech, and the Hirudo medicinalis or ſtriped leech, which is uſed with ſo much ſucceſs in the practice of phyſic. Theſe two ſpecies are ſometimes confounded with each other, but may be readily diſtinguiſhed by proper attention to their reſpective characters. The Hirudo ſanguiſuga or Horſe-leech is always of an olivaceous-black, more or leſs deep on its upper ſurface, and of a dull ochre-color beneath, and the edges or ſides of the body are of the ſame ochre-color as the lower parts; giving the appearance of a very narrow margin on each ſide. This ſpecies is very common in ſtagnant waters, ponds, ditches, &c. during the whole warmer parts of the year, and frequently grows to the length of ſix or ſeven inches. The Hirudo medicinalis or officinal ſpecies ſcarce ever attains to ſo large a ſize, and in point of color is far more elegant than the former. It is of a deepiſh black above, with a ſlight tinge of olive, and is marked by ſix longitudinal ochre-colored and ſometimes reddiſh bands or ſtripes: of which the two exterior ones on each ſide are interrupted by a chain of longiſh black ſpots, while the two middle ones are perfectly free from ſpots. The lower ſurface of the animal is deep-black, marked in a ſomewhat irregular manner with a double longitudinal ſeries of large ochre-colored ſpots In their general motions and diſpoſitions both ſpecies agree. They are both viviparous, and produce their young in Autumn. The teeth of the leech are three in number, and of

a ſlightly cartilaginous ſubſtance; and, being ſituated ſo as to converge when the animal bites, leave a ſomewhat triangular mark on the ſkin. The tail of the leech is a curious ſphincter, or circular muſcle, by which the creature has the power of faſtening itſelf with eaſe and ſecurity to any object by which it chuſes to adhere.

Leeches have a very ſtrong tendency to reproduction when cut: the Hirudo ſanguiſuga I have more than once divided towards the middle, and have found that the two parts continued perfectly vigorous for ſome weeks, though receiving no other nouriſhment than what they abſorbed from the water. The wounded ends appeared more and more rounded, and daily tending to complete reproduction; which however they did not attain to, but after ſome farther time gradually grew weaker and died. The ſmaller ſpecies, however, of this genus almoſt equal the Polype in reproductive power, and may be multiplied by cutting with great eaſe and certainty.

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